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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Variable. Temp. 10-5 (50-41). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's temp. 9-6 (48-43). LONDON: Clear. Temp. 11-5 (52-41). Tomorrow clear. Yesterday's temp. 11-6 (52-43). CHANNEL: Rough. ROME: Clear Temp. 18-4 (64-39). NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 21-13 (70-55). Yesterday's temp. 20-14 (68-57).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMMOS PAGE.

Austria	17 S.	Lebanon	£1.33
Belgium	25 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	25 L.Fr.
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Morocco	2.50 Dr.
Eire	15 P	Netherlands	1.50 Fior.
Finland	3.20 F.M	Nigeria	50 K.
France	2.50 F	Norway	3 N.Kr.
Germany	1.50 D.M	Portugal	12 Esc.
Great Britain	15 P	Spain	30 Ptas.
Greece	18 Drs.	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr.
India	Rs 6	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Iran	40 Rials	Turkey	T.£3
Italy	200 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	$0.35
Israel	I.£ 3.50	Yugoslavia	9 D.

No. 28,861 ** PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 8-9, 1975 Established 1887

Siege Halted at Ministry

Lisbon Troops Blast Leftist-Held Radio

LISBON, Nov. 7 (AP).—Acting on orders from Portugal's supreme military authorities, paratroopers invaded a leftist radio station before dawn today, cleared it of employees and then set off three explosive charges that wrecked one of its transmitters, the government said.

Just after the attack on Radio Renascenca in a Lisbon suburb, a bomb extensively damaged the studios of Radio Clube, a Communist station in Oporto, 175 miles to the north.

The two bombings were apparently unconnected.

About 60 paratroopers took part in the Radio Renascenca raid, according to Copcon, the security command. The station is owned by the Roman Catholic Church but has been under control of leftists who seized it last month.

The all-military Revolutionary Council said in a statement that it ordered Radio Renascenca silenced because of its "provocations to public tranquillity and order."

It said that the station would remain off the air until legal measures were taken to resolve its status—a hint that it may be returned to the church.

Gen. Jose Morais da Silva, the air force commander who is a council member, conceded that the operation was unusual. "This is a specific case," he said in answer to a question about whether this method had become government policy "and surely no such measure will be taken again."

Gen. Morais da Silva said that the council was afraid to have troops occupy the station—rather than destroy it—because they might have been won over by leftist demonstrators.

This happened before, he said, when soldiers sent to silence *Radio Renascenca "failed to carry out orders effectively."*

The radio has been the center of a long political debate, since the leftists seized it in the name of the "working masses." An earlier attempt to close the station for broadcasting calls to violence *failed when troops mutinied.*

Eleven pounds of plastic explosive were detonated among banks of broadcast consoles at the station's transmitter as a studio announcer three miles away in Lisbon was talking about the exploitation of Alentejo tomato pickers. The Alentejo is a farming region in south central Portugal.

The raid followed a day and night of violence that included a 20-hour siege of the Information Ministry where a secretary of state—accused of fascist connections by leftist demonstrators—was locked up.

During the siege, Radio Renascenca broadcast appeals for leftists to join demonstrators. This was apparently the provocation referred to by the military authorities.

The attack on the station

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



United Press International.

Moroccan kisses the ground in prayer to Allah during march in the Spanish Sahara.

EEC to Press Wine Tax Suit Against France

BRUSSELS, Nov. 7 (IHT).—The European Economic Community Commission is going ahead with a case against France before the European Court of Justice over the 12-per-cent tax that France has imposed on Italian wine imports.

This follows a failure by Paris to lift the tax within a seven-day deadline set by the commission. The deadline expired at midnight last night.

However, the case may not reach the Luxembourg court for several months. EEC officials believe that France will lift the tax soon. This would mean that the case would not be heard.

After a Four-Month Decline

U.S. Jobless Rate Rises 0.3% to 8.6%

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP).—The U.S. unemployment rate rose 0.3 per cent to 8.6 per cent of the labor force in October, reversing a four-month decline, the government reported today.

The bleak job report following yesterday's announcement of a new spurt of inflation last month was a double blow to the Ford administration, which is certain to face new questions over its effort to pull the economy from the worst recession since the 1930s.

Unemployment Rises

In its report, the Labor Department said the number of unemployed in October increased by 230,000 to 8 million. The number of Americans with jobs stood at 85.4 million, about the same as in September.

The size of the nation's labor force increased, rising by about 250,000 to 93.4 million last month.

The increase in joblessness last month was the first since the unemployment rate reached its recession peak of 9.2 per cent last May. Since then, unemployment had dropped gradually as the nation began its recovery from the recession, falling to 8.6 per cent in June and dropping further to 8.4 per cent during the summer and finally to 8.3 per cent in September.

Labor Department officials attributed most of the increase in the jobless rate in October to persons reentering the labor force, apparently in the hope of finding work as production in factories picked up.

Concern Shown

Some economists have expressed concern over the strength of the economic recovery, particularly over fears that renewed inflation could abort new growth.

Despite the new upturn in unemployment, not all of the job report was bad.

The government noted that the number of unemployed seeking jobs for 27 weeks or more—the so-called hard-core unemployed—declined, as did the average length of unemployment. A drop from 16.2 to 15.4 weeks in the average duration of unemployment last month was the first decline since the beginning of the year. The number of hard-core unemployed dropped by about 200,000 to nearly 1.4 million.

Little Change on Jobs

There was little change in the jobless rate among the major groups in the labor force.

Unemployment rates for adult men rose from 7 to 7.1 per cent; teenagers from 19.3 to 19.9 per cent, and adult women, up from 7.5 to 7.8 per cent.

Jobless rates for blacks and other minorities held steady in October at 14.2 per cent.

Vast Development Planned in Galilee by Israel

By Terence Smith

NAZARETH, Israel, Nov. 7 (NYT). — A multimillion-dollar government plan for Galilee, denounced by its critics as a thinly disguised attempt to "Judaicize" the predominantly Arab area, has aroused and alarmed the Israeli Arabs who farm and own much of the land in this beautiful, mountainous region.

The controversial five-year plan calls for a sharp increase in the Jewish population, now only 45 per cent of the total, as well as more housing and industry in Jewish settlements.

The government has unveiled plans to requisition large tracts of land owned or claimed by Israeli Arabs. Although they would be compensated, the Arabs who have lived here since before the establishment of the state of Israel are staunchly opposed to giving it up.

Incensed by reports of the plan, which has yet to receive final government approval, several thousand Israeli Arabs gathered here recently for a noisy but nonviolent protest rally. Arab and Israeli speakers, most representing the Israeli left, took the rostrum in the Nazareth theater to denounce the threatened requisitioning of Arab land.

475,000 Arabs

At stake in the controversy is the relatively good relationship that has been built up over the years between the government and the Israeli-Arab population. There are roughly 475,000 Arab residents of pre-1967 Israel, most of them living and farming in the Galilee area.

The issue is being exploited by Rakah, the Moscow-oriented Israeli Communist party, which stands an excellent chance of taking control of the Nazareth municipal government in special elections scheduled next month. Government officials say Rakah is receiving aid from the Soviet Union through a bank in Cyprus to defeat the Labor party alignment and win the allegiance of the Arabs in Galilee.

During the last 10 years, the government has taken steps to improve the lot of the Israeli Arabs by increasing their civil liberties and freeing them from restrictions they suffered during the 1950s and early 1960s. Although they still regard themselves as second-class citizens, most Israeli Arabs concede that their condition has improved considerably in recent years.

Sensitive Issue

The issue of land requisitioning, however, remains extremely sensitive. The mere mention of it evokes fear among the Arabs that the government intends to drive them from their land and replace them with Jews.

Reflecting this concern, Atalah Mansour, a respected Israeli-Arab commentator for Haaretz, the Hebrew daily, wrote:

"There is no subject more sensitive to the Galilee Arabs than land. From the left to the right there is a deep conviction that Israel's aim is to transfer all Arab land to the Israel Lands Authority or the Jewish National Fund."

Only a few thousand acres are to be requisitioned under the current development plan but the Israeli Arabs fear that this is just the thin edge of the knife.

Khanis Saliba, an Israeli-Arab journalist from Haifa who is one of the organizers of the National Conference for Defense of Arab Land, said in an interview that the government's ultimate objective is the requisitioning of 15,000 to 20,000 acres.

"It's part of a gradual process of taking over our land," he said. "In the 27-year history of this state, land transactions have gone in only one direction, from Arabs to Jews. Never the other way around."

Government View

During the 1950s and 1960s, it was government policy, undeclared but undenied, to take over Arab land wherever possible and establish Jewish settlements. Vast amounts of territory were requisitioned during that period to build new Jewish towns such as Upper Nazareth, the glaringly modern town that sits on a hilltop overlooking predominantly Arab old Nazareth, and the development towns of Carmiel, Maalot and Kafryat Shemona.

Today, however, according to Shmuel Toledano, the government's adviser on Arab affairs, the policy is exactly the reverse.

"We're doing everything we can to avoid taking Arab land," he said in an interview. "I hope the Israeli Arabs realize that. But the fact remains that the time has come to develop Galilee. It has become a forgotten, depressed area."

After 27 years the region still does not have a Jewish majority and the fact is regarded as a political embarrassment. Many Israelis view it as a symbol of the government's larger failure to disperse the Jewish population effectively from the overcrowded cities to the countryside.



Shading shows approximate area covered by Galilee.

Japanese Party Drops Demands For U.S. Pullout

TOKYO, Nov. 7 (WP).—In a significant post-Vietnam policy shift, a Japanese opposition party is dropping its objections to the security treaty with the United States. The moderate Democratic Socialist party is calling for the treaty's continuation for the foreseeable future and no longer demands the removal of U.S. military forces from Japan.

The new defense policy was announced at a party symposium in Tokyo today. The change reflects a renewed concern over *Japan's defense posture since* the Indochina debacle earlier this year and the heightening of tensions on the Korean Peninsula.

The party is one of four opposition parties and holds 20 of the 491 seats in the lower house of the Diet (parliament).

In the past, the party accepted the nuclear umbrella of the U.S.-Japan security treaty but wanted U.S. forces withdrawn, with provision for their return in emergencies.



Associated Press.

VICTORY—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi gets a hug from a supporter in New Delhi after high court decision.

Court Reverses Conviction Of Mrs. Gandhi in Vote Case

NEW DELHI, Nov. 7 (NYT).—The Supreme Court of India today reversed Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's conviction of two electoral offenses in June.

Mrs. Gandhi's exoneration, by a special panel of five judges, ends her long entanglement with the courts and removes the threat of her having to step down as Prime Minister.

Her conviction, by a lower court June 12, led to the sweeping state of emergency that her government declared two weeks later, arresting thousands of its political opponents, suspending civil liberties and imposing rigorous censorship on the press.

There was no immediate indication that the ruling would affect the sweeping state of emergency that the government declared June 26, two weeks after her conviction by a lower court.

Mrs. Gandhi has consistently maintained that the emergency, in which thousands of anti-government figures have been arrested, was necessitated by "a grave *internal conspiracy*" and that it had almost nothing to do with her court case.

Justice H. R. Khanna explained the decision in his opinion. "The petition," he wrote, "is being dismissed because of changes made in law during the pendency of the appeal."

In August, the Parliament, which is dominated by her Congress party, retroactively amended the election law, in such a way as to clear her.

In language specifically tailored to the circumstances of her case, the amendment provided, in effect, that the things that the Prime Minister was found to have done, during the election campaign of 1971, were no longer illegal.

As long as it did not dispute the validity of that legislation, the court would have no option under it but to clear Mrs. Gandhi of the charges against her, two relatively minor electoral improprieties.

Her opponent, Raj Narain, had asked the court to strike down the amendment itself, on the grounds that it was unfair to change the election laws retroactively, and that this change tampered with the basic spirit of the Indian Constitution.

Mr. Narain, an obscure country politician, ran against Mrs. Gandhi for a seat in Parliament in her home constituency in the northern state of Uttar Pradesh. After she beat him by a wide margin in the 1971 election, he brought suit against her.

2 Irish Kidnappers Release Dutch Executive, Surrender

From Wire Dispatches

MONASTEREVIN, Ireland, Nov. 7.—Kidnapped Dutch businessman Tiede Herrema was released safely tonight, ending an 18-day siege of a house in which he was held by two dissident Irish Republican Army guerrillas, Irish police reported.

Mr. Herrema was abducted Oct. 3 in Limerick.

Police said that Mr. Herrema's captors surrendered and that the 58-year-old executive was unhurt.

There had been fears for Mr. Herrema's health after pain-killing tablets were requested during the siege and detectives on the ground floor of the house said they had heard him coughing.

Threw Out Weapons

Justice Minister Patrick Cooney said that the kidnappers, Eddie Gallagher, 28, and Marian Coyle, 19, threw out their weapons and surrendered to the police, ending the encirclement of a cramped upstairs bedroom in a small house here.

A police spokesman said that the kidnappers "surrendered after a day of extensive dialogue with Chief Superintendent Lawrence Wrenn."

There was no immediate word on the condition of Mr. Herrema, whom the kidnappers earlier had threatened to kill.

Mr. Cooney said that the Dutch businessman had been taken to the Curragh Military Hospital for a "preliminary checkup."

It was nearly three weeks after Mr. Herrema was kidnapped outside his home that his presence was discovered in this small town. A police spokesman said that no concessions had been made to obtain the executive's release.

In telephone calls to the Dutch Embassy and to a Dublin newspaper, the kidnappers threatened to kill Mr. Herrema unless English-born IRA guerrillas Bridget Dugdale, Kevin Mallon and Jim Hyland were released from jail.

Mr. Gallagher is the father of a baby born to Miss Dugdale in prison.

The kidnappers were immediately separated by police, under the eyes of soldiers and detectives with submachine guns. They were put into separate police cars for the 40-mile ride to Dublin.

Before he stepped into the car, Mr. Gallagher smiled and waved at reporters and clenched his fist in salute. Miss Coyle smiled broadly.



Tiede Herrema

Morocco Opens A Second Front Across Border

From Wire Dispatches

ABBATEH, Morocco, Nov. 7.—A second group of Moroccan "peace marchers" started crossing the frontier into the western Sahara from this frontier post today, opening a second front in King Hassan's so-called "green *march."*

The first group crossed yesterday and today at Tarfaya, 210 kilometers from here.

The authorities said the new column comprised 100,000 persons but reporters who flew over the spot estimated there were only a few thousand marchers.

Abbateh is on the border opposite the Spanish outpost of Hagunia, about 32 kilometers south of Tarfaya. Hagunia reportedly has been evacuated by Spanish forces.

Unlike the volunteers who crossed the border from Tarfaya on foot, the volunteers in the second column went into the Sahara in trucks.

Spanish Envoy

In Agadir, a high-level Spanish emissary arrived tonight shortly after Morocco disclosed the departure of the new column of marchers.

The emissary, Ernesto Caro, minister for the Premier's office, arrived by special plane from Madrid and immediately went into conference with Moroccan Foreign Minister Ahmed Laraki.

Information Minister Ahmed Taieba Benhima said Mr. Caro would be received by King Hassan II "whenever he wishes."

On arrival, Mr. Caro told Moroccan newsmen he had come with a "message of friendship" for the Moroccan people. Asked whether he expected to negotiate a settlement of the Sahara dispute, he said, "I have good hopes."

The new wake of marchers seemed to indicate that King Hassan did not intend to take any notice of a unanimous call from the UN Security Council that the marchers be withdrawn to Moroccan territory.

A radio report said that the second wave of marchers crossed the border without incident and moved down a dried river bed on the Spanish side in the direction of El Aiun, about 250 kilometers southwest of their point of entry.

Outflanking Spaniards

The new move appeared to be an attempt to circumvent the 15-kilometer barrier of barbed wire and land mines placed by *Spanish forces on both sides of* the road leading directly from Tarfaya to El Aiun.

It was not immediately clear whether a similar Spanish barrier existed in the area south of Abatteh. The radio report did not indicate how far the marchers penetrated into Spanish territory along the river bed.

March organizers in Tarfaya, said a third "front" would be opened when thousands of other marchers were trucked to Zag, an army post near the frontier with Algeria as well as with the Sahara.

Military sources said Moroccan troops south of Zag encircled two battalions of Algerian-backed Polisario guerrillas, who are struggling for an independent Sahara. The Spanish-controlled *Sahara radio also mentioned the* fighting.

Battle Reported

In Algiers, a news agency said heavy fighting is raging in the northeast corner of the Spanish Sahara between Saharan nationalist guerrillas and Moroccan regulars.

The official Algerian news agency APS quoted a communiqué from the Saharan Liberation Movement Front (Polisario) as saying a Moroccan force of about 700 men, supported by artillery and armor, was trapped in heavy fighting.

In Madrid, military sources reported that troop reinforcements moved into the Spanish Sahara today. A government source confirmed military reports that two infantry battalions numbering 1,500 men left Las Palmas in the Canary Islands at midday, headed for El Aiun, 100 miles away.

The infantrymen—with 13,000 other troops—were put on alert yesterday after the Moroccan civilians began crossing into the phosphate-rich territory.

UN Contacts

At the UN, Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim today resumed direct contacts with the countries involved. He is expected to report to the Security Council tomorrow on his consultations and the results of a mission to Morocco, Mauritania, Algeria and Spain this week by his special envoy, André Lewin.

The vanguard marchers, 37 miles from El Aiun, spent the night sleeping in the open, rolled up in blankets, hoods pulled over their heads, often with a stone for a pillow.

Charcoal braziers glowed, mint tea was brewed and men chipped

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



AP.

A Moroccan carrying portrait of King Hassan chants prayer in Spanish Sahara.

Bangladesh Power Shift Cited, Denied

From Wire Dispatches

NEW DELHI, Nov. 7.—The political confusion over Bangladesh deepened today with conflicting claims to leadership broadcast by Maj. Gen. Ziaur Rahman and newly installed President Abu Sadat Mohammed Sayem.

Gen. Rahman, who was deposed Tuesday as army chief of staff, said today that he had taken control as "martial-law administrator" of the country. But a later statement, issued by Mr. Sayem, said that he would remain head of state and that Gen. Rahman would be one of three deputy martial-law administrators.

In the earlier broadcast, monitored in India, the general said he had been asked to take over "for the time being" by the branches of the military and "the pepole of Bangladesh."

His announcement added to the uncertainty that has surrounded events since the beginning of the week, when a group of military officers tried to stage a counter coup against President Khondakar Mushtaque Ahmed.

In the preliminary jockeying for power that followed, Gen. Rahman was removed from the top army job and his name had not been mentioned until today.

Under Pressure

President Mushtaque Ahmed, who took over in a coup d'état 2 1/2 months ago, finally resigned under pressure yesterday morning, yielding the presidency to Mr. Sayem, chief justice of the Bangladesh Supreme Court.

Gen. Rahman's broadcast this morning did not mention Mr. Sayem but the general did not claim the title of president.

Tonight, President Sayem said that he would retain his post and, contradicting Gen. Rahman's earlier statement, said that he would be the chief martial-law administrator.

President Sayem said that he

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Franco Operated On Again; Most of Stomach Is Removed

MADRID, Nov. 7 (UPI).—Surgeons removed almost all of Generalissimo Francisco Franco's ulcerated stomach today in a four-hour emergency operation requiring another massive blood transfussion to save his life. His condition was described as "very grave."

Gen. Franco, 82, was taken from his El Pardo Palace to La Paz Hospital this afternoon when his medical team decided that surgery was the only way to stem internal bleeding.

"We believe everything went well," said former Labor Minister Licinio de la Fuente, one of several Franco aides at the hospital. "The impression is favorable."

The post-operative communiqué said, "The operation uncovered the presence of new multiple ulcerations of the stomach which were bleeding badly. For this reason, a subtotal gastric section was performed."

Hospital consultants said this meant that about 95 per cent of Gen. Franco's stomach has been removed.

The communiqué said that the surgery required 5.6 liters of transfused blood, replacing virtually all of that already in his system. He was said to have taken the transfusion satisfactorily.

So suddenly did Gen. Franco's condition worsen that many of his 27 doctors had left the Pardo Palace for lunch and had to be called hurriedly to the hospital.

He was carried from his palace bedroom connected to a portable kidney apparatus, to plastic bags feeding him intravenously and to a tube relieving the pressure from blood clots in his left thigh.

A second communiqué issued after the operation said: "According to the doctors on duty attending His Excellency at the La Paz Hospital, the Caudillo has rested since his operation and his vital functions are good."

Gen. Franco underwent surgery *Monday night to save him from* bleeding to death internally. The operation required nearly two gallons of transfused blood. Today's bleeding and transfusions were the first since then.

Tough Words Replace Missiles

2 Trends Evident as Moscow Holds Anniversary Parade

By Peter Osnos

MOSCOW, Nov. 7 (WP).—The Soviet Union celebrated the 58th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution today with a scaled-down version of the traditional parade of weaponry across Red Square, probably as a gesture to the official doctrine of détente.

But the principal speeches for the occasion emphasized themes of international Communist struggle and worker solidarity that had been somewhat muted in recent years as the Kremlin pursued its policy of improving ties to the West.

The explanation for this apparent inconsistency may well be—as it has been with similar puzzles in the last few months—that Moscow is preparing for the 25th Communist party congress in February. The Russians are anxious, therefore, to set a tone compatible both with standard Marxist-Leninist dogma and the pragmatic pursuit of East-West cooperation.

ICBMs Missing

The armaments parade was only about half its usual length and, for the first time in years, there was no display of giant intercontinental ballistic missiles. Also missing from the lineup were all tracked vehicles such as tanks and some artillery pieces.

Western military attachés had spotted the full array of weaponry being brought into Moscow in September but then a decision was evidently made to withhold much of it in favor of the modest show put on today. No reason for the shift was offered, although the détente rationale has been promoted by Soviet sources.

Nonetheless, experts said that the parade revealed several new pieces of Soviet armament; including an anti-aircraft device called the SAM-8 and two types of artillery.

The main speech of the holiday, at a gala gathering last night in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses, was delivered by Arvid Pelshe, 76, the oldest member of the ruling Politburo. He devoted relatively little attention to Soviet foreign policy—there was no mention at all of party leader Leonid Brezhnev's projected trip to Washington—and focused instead on gains in the "class struggle of the proletariat."

In keeping with recent Kremlin pronouncements excluding ideological détente from East-West relations, Mr. Pelshe said, "There are still some people in the West who like to speculate on the question of human rights and in this connection like to shoot arrows of criticism at our country. But they will not find a vulnerable target here.

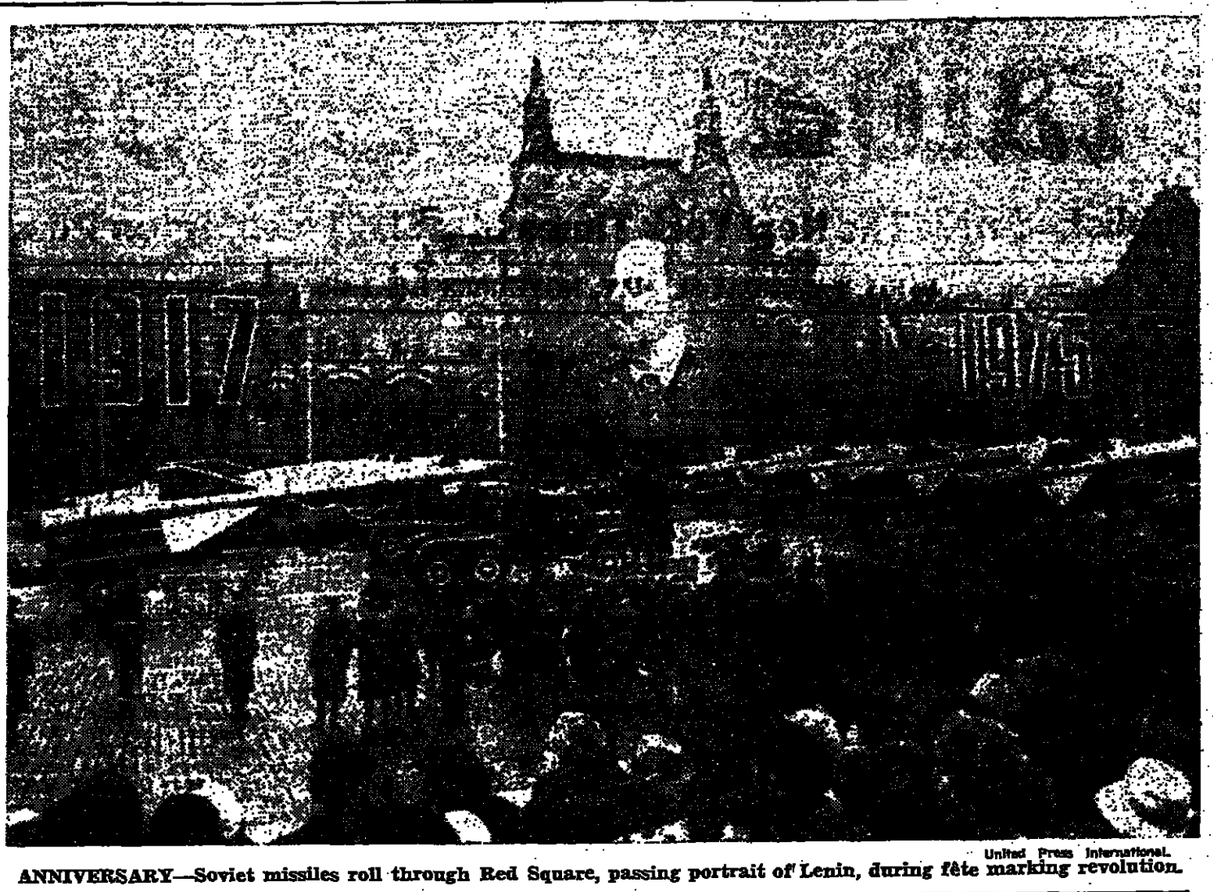
"Human rights in our country are quite real and effective. They are guaranteed and insured by the Socialist system and by genuine peoples' power more full and effective than in any capitalist country."

In Red Square today, Defense Minister Andrei Grechko said, "Aggressive imperialist forces... stubbornly resist the relaxation of world tensions and mount a continuing arms race."

Then Marshal Grechko singled out China, at which point Peking's Ambassador Liu Hsin-chuan stalked out of the diplomatic viewing stand—a first of sorts, as veteran observers remarked that, in the past, Mr. Liu has only walked out of the Kremlin gathering on anniversary eve and withstood insults during the parade.

Mr. Brezhnev was on hand today looking jaunty and jolly and very much in charge. He stood through the 40-minute military demonstration and then stayed on for more than an hour longer in wet, cold weather while long columns of Muscovites passed the Lenin mausoleum.

Today, at any rate, the Soviet leader was clearly in good health.



United Press International.

ANNIVERSARY—Soviet missiles roll through Red Square, passing portrait of Lenin, during fête marking revolution.

House Prober Sees Faking of Soviet A-Data

By John M. Crewdson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (NYT).—The House Select Committee on Intelligence has obtained what its staff director termed yesterday "substantial information" pointing to an effort within the Ford administration to distort official U.S. estimates of Soviet nuclear weapons strength and deployment.

The director, Searle Field, told the 13-member select committee at a public hearing that, according to his information, the apparent distortions could have been undertaken "by either those who are in favor of détente and seeking a second SALT provision, or by those who oppose that." SALT is the Strategic Arms Limitations Talks between the United States and the Soviet Union. In 1972, a first accord was reached in the talks to curb offensive nuclear missiles and anti-missile defenses.

Mr. Field did not elaborate on his assertions, except to say that some sort of "double bookkeeping" might have taken place within the administration on the extent of U.S. deployment of nuclear weapons as well as its estimates of Soviet strength.

The committee's staff, he said, had "been trying now for a few weeks" to obtain from the administration documents and other materials that might bear on such distortions, in which "there may or may not be improprieties involved."

'Recent Crisis'

But he cautioned the committee that such information might not be forthcoming voluntarily because "it relates very much to a recent crisis that has taken place in the executive branch."

Mr. Field apparently referred to the dismissal by President Ford on Monday of James Schlesinger as secretary of defense and William Colby as the director of the CIA, and his removal of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger as national security adviser to the President.

Late last month, Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., charged that the Defense Department was distorting intelligence estimates about the size of the Soviet military program.

Following Mr. Field's testimony, the House committee voted to subpoena from the White House documents provided by the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and other agencies since May, 1972. The documents relate to the adherence by the signatories to the 1972 treaty on strategic arms limitation between the United States and the Soviet Union, and a second-stage agreement reached last year.

Peking Revelation

There have been recent reports, denied by high administration officials, that Mr. Kissinger became aware last month during his visit to Peking of the existence of Soviet nuclear strength, or of U.S. operational nuclear strength, or both.

According to these reports, Mr. Kissinger began an investigation upon his return to Washington and his discovery that a "double bookkeeping" system did exist contributed to the removal of Mr. Schlesinger and possibly Mr. Colby.

A number of members of Congress said earlier this week that Mr. Schlesinger's departure was due, in part, to his disagreement with Mr. Kissinger's continuing attempts to advance détente with the Soviet Union.

The talks on strategic arms limitation are an important part of détente.

HARRY'S N.Y. BAR
est 1911
5 Rue Daunou, Paris.
"Sank Roo Doo Noo"
Falkenturm Strasse 9, Munich.

Bangladesh Claims Differ

(Continued from Page 1)

would have three deputy martial-law administrators, one of whom is Gen. Rahman. The two others are the navy's chief commodore, Musharaf Hussain Khan, and the air force chief, Vice-Marshal Tawab.

India, meanwhile, expressed "considerable anxiety" over the two changes of government in Bangladesh in a week, saying that, although the events are a domestic matter, India "cannot remain indifferent and unconcerned."

The reaction of the Indian government, which supported the 1971 movement that resulted in the creation of Bangladesh, was markedly stronger than its response to Monday's overthrow of President Mushtaque Ahmed's government, which had planned to exchange ambassadors with China and Pakistan.

Gen. Rahman ordered a curfew in 13 regions of Bangladesh but the radio made no mention of street fighting or other civil disorders.

Dacca airport remained closed to international flights for the fifth day and communications to the country of 77 million persons again were severed after being resumed yesterday.

Brig. Gen. Khalid Musharaf, who deposed Gen. Rahman as army chief of staff Tuesday only to have the tables turned today, had his promotion to major general revoked, the radio reported. But it did not say if Gen. Musharaf was being detained.

Junior Officers

The junior officers responsible for the Aug. 15 coup have fled to Bangkok. In the Aug. 15 coup, the officers killed Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the President. The junior officers also are suspected of the murder on Monday of four of Sheikh Mujib's associates, who had been held in Dacca Jail.

Former President Mushtaque Ahmed, in a broadcast to his countrymen tonight, asked them to pardon the mistakes of his government.

Mr. Mushtaque Ahmed also appealed to the people to support the man who replaced him, Mr. Sayem, whom he described as a neutral and non-party man.

The Bangladesh Army contains many well-armed, rival factions.

Until today, it had been thought here that Bangladesh was in the hands of a military junta, of which Gen. Musharaf was a member, perhaps even the leader.

Mr. Sayem was regarded as a figurehead president, giving the government the semblance of civilian rule.

As Counter to Soviet Effort

U.S. Aides Reportedly Confirm Angola Arms Aid

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (NYT).—Two administration officials told a Senate committee yesterday that the administration was covertly supplying arms to liberation groups in Angola, according to officials with direct knowledge of the testimony, which was given in a closed session.

Under Secretary of State Joseph Sisco and William Colby, director of Central Intelligence, said that the administration wanted congressional support for a substantial amount of budgeted arms aid for Zaire, Ethiopia and Kenya.

They defended both types of aid on the grounds that the United States needed "bargaining chips" with the Soviet union and that it is as important to maintain the balance of power in Africa as it is anywhere else, the sources related.

Mr. Sisco said that the much-preferred policy would be to let the African nations settle their own problems peacefully by themselves. He said that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger had made efforts to talk to the Russians about mutual restraint and had promised to do so again.

When questioned by Sen. Dick Clark, D-Iowa, chairman of the Africa Subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. Sisco responded that Washington had not been in a good position to bargain with Moscow in the past but that the U.S. position was stronger now.

At the closed session of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Sen. Clark reportedly argued that the military orientation of U.S. policy was alienating African leaders of the future and Mr. Sisco responded that the United States also had to deal with the immediate problems of Soviet influence.

Meanwhile, Mr. Kissinger told the House International Relations Committee that he was disturbed by Soviet intervention with arms aid in Africa, where it has no vital interests at stake. But he said that there was "no risk of direct conflict" with Moscow in that part of the world.

He also stated for the first time that Cuba as well as the Soviet Union was supplying aid to the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola. He said nothing of the covert supply of U.S. arms to two other liberation groups in Angola, the Portuguese territory in southwestern Africa that is to become independent Tuesday.

Assistance of Mobutu

The New York Times previously reported that such covert aid was being funneled into Angola with the help of President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire. Asked to defend the current administration request for aid to Zaire, Mr. Kissinger responded that ports in Zaire and Zambia depended on railroad traffic through Angola.

The administration is asking Congress for a large increase in foreign military aid to Zaire—$29.4 million, as compared with $3.8 million last year. In addition, the administration is seeking $40 million in food aid credits and Export-Import Bank loans.

Military aid to Kenya and Ethiopia is down somewhat compared with last year, but with two new elements in this year's requests. The $3-million request for Kenya includes $1 million to begin a military training program. This year, Ethiopia has already made cash purchases of military equipment, mainly aircraft, totaling more than $25 million, as compared with total cash purchases last year of $14 million.

Mr. Kissinger told the House committee that the only U.S. interest in Africa was in the independence of its nations.

Coalition Is Aim

Mr. Sisco also sounded this theme before the Senate committee as he sought to justify the administration's covert supply of rifles, machine guns, vehicles and ammunition to the two anti-Soviet liberation movements in Angola. He maintained that the United States did not want to defeat the Soviet-backed MPLA but sought to make the other groups strong enough to negotiate a coalition government, the sources said.

The two groups that reportedly are receiving U.S. aid are the National Front for the Liberation of Angola and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola.

Under questioning, the sources said, Mr. Sisco and Mr. Colby acknowledged that they were not optimistic about a negotiated settlement in Angola.

Lebanese Cease-Fire Holds Despite Crisis, Brief Clash

BEIRUT, Nov. 7 (UPI).—Despite a political crisis concerning illegal arms shipments, the weeklong cease-fire between warring Moslem leftists and rightist Christian forces generally held today. But fighting erupted briefly in the suburbs between gunmen in Ras el Nabeh and Sodeco killing a young girl and wounding three persons.

Fighting in the last seven months had killed more than 3,500 persons and wounded 7,000.

Premier Rashid Karami conferred with Moslem leaders over the army's failure to halt a shipment of arms being unloaded in the port of Junieh yesterday. The weapons were destined for rightist militia forces.

Christian gunmen have finished unloading the arms shipment in a cove north of Beirut despite the army intervention ordered by Mr. Karami, military sources said.

Mr. Karami had threatened to resign over the affair, hinting that the commander of the army, Maj. Gen. Hannah Said, had lied to him. Mr. Karami, a Moslem, said his position had become "intolerable" because of Christian opposition to his authority.

Pierre Gemayel, leader of the rightist Phalangist party, dismissed leftist protests of the unloading of arms in Junieh.

"I wish we had seen similar enthusiasm when vessels unloaded weapons for other [leftist] quarters in Sidon, Zahrani and Karantina," he said. "I also wish we had seen similar enthusiasm when trucks carrying weapons passed through the Bekaa [from Syria] under armed guard, with everybody's knowledge including the Premier's."

Assurances Given

Mr. Gemayel repeated Phalangist assurances that when the state regained its "sovereignty, authority and responsibility" his party would lay down its arms and "give up the last cartridge, even to the honest Palestinian resistance whose objective is to regain its homeland."

The arms issue and the question of army interference underscored the split between Mr. Karami and President Suleiman Franjieh, whose son Tony was named as a recipient of the guns sent to Junieh.

The army commander has traditionally taken orders from the president, but the present situation is complicated by the fact that Mr. Karami also holds the Defense Ministry portfolio.

Socialist party leader Kamal Jumblatt said he wanted Mr. Franjieh to decide whether he wanted to be a constitutional president or do "what he wants, when he wants and not abide by any constitutional law."

Mr. Jumblatt said that if the Lebanese coast remained unguarded the army and customs officers should be withdrawn from the Syrian border.

"They cannot arrest any man carrying a gun passing the border overland and let a ship carrying heavy weapons enter the port of Junieh under the eyes of everybody," he said.

Britain Reported Ready to Sell New Jet to Egyptians

LONDON, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—Britain is ready to increase its sales of arms to Egypt and will probably lift restrictions on the supply of the new Anglo-French Jaguar jet fighter, informed sources said tonight.

These views were conveyed to Egyptian President Anwar Sadat during talks here today with Prime Minister Harold Wilson.

According to the sources, the Egyptians have been given a "broad hint" that Britain could ease its restrictions on the sale of the Jaguar if orders were placed for the aircraft.

Britain has barred the sale of sophisticated aircraft to belligerent Middle East states for fear of upsetting the power balance.

At a press briefing tonight, Foreign Secretary James Callaghan declared that Britain was ready to help Egypt to diversify its arms supplies, which have previously come mainly from the Soviet Union.

13 Are Killed in Attack By Rebels in Burma

RANGOON, Nov. 7 (UPI).—The official Burmese news agency said today separatist rebels killed 11 persons during their retreat after an abortive attack on a village in north Burma last month.

The underground Kachin Independence Army attacked on Oct. 22 but was driven back by local militiamen, who killed two of the rebels, the agency said.

Mercenaries Face Leftists

Heavy Fighting Is Reported In Central, Southern Angola

By David B. Ottaway

LUANDA, Angola, Nov. 7 (WP).—Intense fighting is apparently continuing throughout central and southern Angola, where a white-mercenary-supported force is attempting to drive out the leftist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) before this Portuguese colony becomes independent Tuesday.

An MPLA communiqué dated yesterday and published in the Luanda newspaper Jornal de Angola today said the intensity of the fighting had increased considerably and that "violent battles" were being fought in both regions.

The port of Benguela, it said, was still in the hands of the MPLA, whose forces were putting up a "valiant and tenacious resistance" against a column of mercenary-led troops advancing toward that town.

There continued to be conflicting reports over whether the MPLA still held either Benguela or Lobito, the former the headquarters for the British-owned railroad to Zambia and Zaire and the latter Angola's largest port.

Heavy fighting was reported under way all around those two port towns today, but it appeared that the MPLA was still in control of both after receiving reinforcements.

Concern Over Cabinda

The MPLA, which has had control of these two key points for nearly three months, is facing a combined force of its two rivals, the National Front for the Liberation of Angola and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, shored up by a sizable number of South African, Portuguese and other unidentified white soldiers.

The MPLA communiqué made no mention of any fighting in the enclave of Cabinda, where Angola's oil wealth is situated. No other source available here could confirm reports Wednesday of incursions by outside forces into that spit of isolated land.

The fate of Cabinda, which lies north of the Congo River and is separated from the rest of Angola by 40 miles of Zairian territory, is of central concern to the three warring nationalist movements and neighboring Zaire and Congo, as well as to the American Gulf Oil Co.

Gulf's 120 offshore wells in Cabinda are still producing 130,000 to 150,000 barrels daily. This provides the local Angolan government with roughly $500 million in revenues annually now and is by far Angola's single largest source of income.

Most observers here continue to believe that a serious threat of invasion hangs over Cabinda in the coming weeks.

Zaire definitely would like to see the enclave become an independent country under its influence and may even harbor plans to take it over completely although Zairian President Sese Seko Mobutu has repeatedly denied such intentions.

Zaire Backing

However, he has called publicly for self-determination for the Cabinda population which numbers perhaps 70,000 inside the enclave.

The main group fighting for the independence of Cabinda is the Front for the Liberation of the Enclave of Cabinda, led by Luis Franque, who lives in the Zairian capital of Kinshasa, where this front has its headquarters.

The Zaire-backed Cabinda front declared the unilateral independence of the enclave in early August and has set up a government in exile, but the separatist movement is split into squabbling factions like the main Angolan nationalist movement.

More important, the Cabinda front has been training an army in Zaire for the last six months, apparently in preparation for an invasion of the enclave. The MPLA contends the army is made up of Zairian soldiers.

In the face of these contending forces, Gulf Oil, which has more than $100 million invested in Cabinda, has been following a pragmatic policy of dealing with the MPLA which now controls the enclave and even provides protection for Gulf's onshore installations.

But MPLA officials have been upset by what they say is strong evidence that Gulf is moving its headquarters from Luanda to Cabinda, as if the enclave might become independent. This could not be confirmed here but all of Gulf's American personnel including its managers have moved to Cabinda city and Malongo, where its onshore installations are situated.

Impeachment Bill Is Filed by Foes Of Mrs. Peron

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—Three opposition parliamentarians today formally requested the impeachment of Argentine President Isabel Peron.

They presented a resolution to the lower house requesting the opening of impeachment proceedings "for bad performance in the exercise of her duties."

The three deputies are national representatives of the Bloquista party of San Juan province, which opposes the ruling Justicialist Liberation Front.

The general charge of maladministration is sufficient cause for the opening of impeachment proceedings by the lower house under the Argentine Constitution. Parliamentary observers said the resolution was not likely to be accepted by the house but they considered its presentation indicative of the President's rapidly declining prestige and support in the country.

2 Seoul Death Penalties

SEOUL, Nov. 7 (AP).—The Seoul criminal court sentenced two men to death this week on charges of being North Korean espionage agents.

Belize Governor Says Danger of Invasion Lessens

BELIZE, Nov. 7 (UPI).—Gov. Richard Posnett said today that the buildup of troops in this British colony will be maintained until Guatemala withdraws its forces from the border and indicates "a willingness to return to the negotiating table."

At the same time, the Foreign Ministry in Guatemala said that if Britain is disposed to seek a peaceful solution to the dispute over Belize, then Guatemala is ready "to explore all peaceful procedures" toward that end.

Mr. Posnett, who is also commander in chief of British forces here, told a press conference, "The danger of a Guatemalan invasion is greatly lessened now because of the troop buildup."

Britain rushed in troops, apparently doubling the size of its regular 600-man military contingent, when Guatemala moved forces to the border and threatened to invade the self-governing colony, which it claims as its own territory.

The conflict dates back several centuries. It has become intensified because of Britain's intention to give independence to Belize—a move which Guatemala opposes.

North Koreans Order Australia To Shut Embassy

TOKYO, Nov. 7 (AP).—North Korea told Australia yesterday to close its embassy in Pyongyang because it "has systematically committed subversive activities," the official North Korean News Agency reported.

Australian Foreign Minister Donald Willesee said in Canberra that his government had agreed to close the embassy but regretted the "unsubstantiated and baseless assertions" made by North Korea.

The North Korean News Agency said the Pyongyang Foreign Ministry summoned the charge d'affaires today and told him the Australian Embassy "should quickly leave the territory of our country."

The agency said the embassy "incessantly perpetrated all manner of false propaganda" that harmed North Korea's esteem and social order. It also charged that the Australian government had "openly intimidated and blackmailed" the North Korean Embassy in Canberra. All North Korean diplomats left Canberra last week.

New Front In Sahara

(Continued from Page 1)

sugar loaves with little brass hammers to sweeten it.

Ahead, in a shallow depression, are mine fields, which newsmen and marchers inspected yesterday. Many of the warning signs, in French, Spanish and Arabic, have been seized by souvenir-hunters.

Beyond the mines are barbed-wire entanglements across the paved road with trenches dug across it to prevent vehicles from passing. Moroccan gendarmes prevented anyone from approaching the defense area. Yesterday some Moroccans even met Spaniards in the area.

The situation appeared calm today with the marchers apparently considering fanning out into the inhospitable wasteland east of the road. In the rear huge clouds of dust were raised by trucks bringing in water and food supplies. The single-lane road has been supplemented by a bulldozed track at the side to permit two-way traffic.

Portuguese Troops Blast Transmitter of Leftist-Run Radio



United Press International.

Interior view shows remains of Radio Renascença after explosions set off by paratroops.

(Continued from Page 1)

appeared intended to show that the government and its military backers meant to repel actively all challenges to their authority.

A senior official declared, "The government's authority is under serious attack, but we intend to keep things under control. The government is not giving up."

A detachment of marines moved into the Information Ministry at dawn today to rescue the secretary of state for information, Lt. Col. Jose Ferreira da Cunha. On Wednesday, national guardsmen had fired tear gas and shots into the air to repel leftist attacks on the building.

In its statement after an all-night meeting, the Revolutionary Council condemned the siege and indicated that it had confidence in Col. Ferreira da Cunha's integrity. Nevertheless, it said that it would undertake an investigation—made at the secretary of state's request.

A military unit in command of Santarem said that a demonstration by opponents of wildcat land seizures in the area was proceeding in an orderly way when it was attacked by members of a Communist-run farm workers' union. Two men were killed in the ensuing struggle.

Museums Are Closed By Strike in London

LONDON, Nov. 7 (UPI).—Strikers closed the Tower of London today, as well as the British Museum, the Tate Gallery and nearly every other London museum.

A half-day walkout by 1,002 government employees was called as a protest over extra amounts paid to London workers to compensate for the capital's higher prices. The strikers believe these amounts are too low.

Also on strike today were traffic wardens, who patrol the streets handing out parking tickets.

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Mingles With Massachusetts Crowds

Ford Rebuffs Shake-Up Critics And Vows Strong U.S. Defense

From Wire Dispatches

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—President Ford declared today that his shake-up of national security leadership did not signal a change in his policy of a strong U.S. defense.

"That policy has not changed and will not change. The United States will remain strong and alert," Mr. Ford said in a speech to a meeting of the New England Council, a group of civic officials and business leaders.

Mr. Ford also defenced U.S. intelligence agencies, saying, "Sweeping attacks and exposés of our intelligence activities jeopardize vital functions necessary to our national security."

The President said he was impelled to restate "the national security policy of this country... because there has been some criticism and speculation... that [the] personnel changes signal a policy change by the United States in this extremely important and sensitive area."

This policy, he said, "is that weakness invites war, that strength is the only sure foundation for peace and that America in concert with our allies must maintain a defense capability second to none."

"That policy has not changed and will not change," he declared. "I want to be absolutely sure that these domestic political potshots are not 'heard around the world,'" he said.

"Our allies and our adversaries must not be confused or misled," he said. "There will be no change in my lifelong devotion to America's strength and vigilance as we seek a safer and saner world.

"There is not now, there has never been and there will not be as long as I am President, any softness or weakness in my administration on the subject of the national defense of the United States and its vital security interests at home and abroad," Mr. Ford stated.

He said that Donald Rumsfeld, the White House chief of staff who was nominated to replace James Schlesinger as secretary of defense, and other new appointees "will be strong, tough and true to the highest interest of all the people of the United States."

Mr. Ford made his speech during a day of appearances in Massachusetts. He earlier addressed the New England Society of Newspaper Editors and planned to conclude his visit with three GOP fund-raising appearances in Boston.

President Ford today tripped over a woman in a wheelchair while greeting members of a crowd at Westover Air Force Base.

At first it was reported that Mr. Ford had been struck by a *flag carried by a small boy* but the President later denied that anything had struck him. The President was heard to groan and he bent his head forward at the time the lad pushed out the flag.

Secret Service agents explained that Mr. Ford brushed against the outstretched leg of the woman in a wheelchair and lurched forward.

An agent, however, grabbed the boy's flag and threw it down, saying: "Get that thing out of here."

U.S. Navy Officer To Resist Ouster As a Homosexual

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Nov. 7 (AP).—A Navy ensign who is an admitted homosexual says that he is joining the fight against the military's traditional ban on homosexuality.

Ens. Vernon Berg 3d, 24, a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, said yesterday that he admitted his sexual preference in July when he was questioned by agents of the Naval Investigative Service. He said that he signed a statement acknowledging his homosexuality and submitted his resignation.

But Ens. Berg said that the confession was made under duress.

He said that he delivered a letter to his superiors at the Fifth Naval District in Norfolk Wednesday, withdrawing his previous confession of homosexuality, and asked for a formal hearing of charges against him.

After admitting his homosexuality, the ensign was transferred from the Sixth Fleet in Italy, where he was assistant public affairs officer, to Norfolk for discharge. While awaiting discharge, Ens. Berg said he decided to start a campaign to remain in the service and take his case to the federal courts if necessary.

8 Million in U.S. Are Illegal Aliens

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (WP).—The U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service yesterday made public the preliminary results of a study indicating that there are 8 million aliens—5 million from Mexico and 3 million from other countries—illegally in the United States.

This is the estimate of a report prepared for the immigration service by a management consultant firm, the first part of a *study commissioned* by the service to obtain more accurate information about the size and effects of the illegal immigrant population.

In releasing the figures, immigration officials stressed that they were a "preliminary estimate" subject to revision and should not be regarded as conclusive. But, the officials added, the figures support the service's previous estimates of an illegal alien population at between 6 million and 8 million. Completion of the study is expected to take until late next year and cost about $1 million.

Miss Hearst Is Found Mentally Fit for Trial

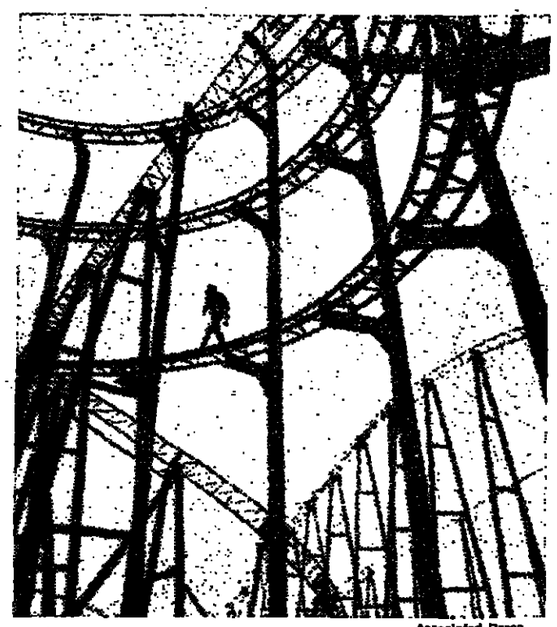
SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7 (UPI).—A federal judge today ruled that Patricia Hearst is mentally able to stand trial for robbing a San Francisco bank and set Monday for her plea.

U.S. District Judge Oliver Carter denied a defense motion for a delay of 30 days during which Miss Hearst would get psychiatric treatment. Miss Hearst was indicted by a federal grand jury on charges that she participated in the $10,000 bank robbery on April 15 last year by members of the Symbionese Liberation Army. *She also faces an 11-count state indictment* in Los Angeles on charges including robbery, assault and kidnapping.

Assemblyman, Son Indicted in New York

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (NYT).—Stanley Steingut, speaker of the State Assembly, and his son, Robert, a city councilman at large from Brooklyn, were charged in a felony indictment yesterday with corruptly using their offices to arrange for a city job for a haberdasher in exchange for a $2,500 cash contribution to the younger Steingut's 1973 campaign.

A two-count felony indictment named both Steinguts and a separate, single indictment cited Robert.



Associated Press.

STEEL WEB—A workman inspects the frame of a roller coaster under construction at an amusement park in Gurnee, Ill., northwest of Chicago. "Willard's Whizzer" is scheduled to open next year.

Secret Deal With 3 Firms

30-Year Scanning of Cables Is Detailed by Senate Panel

By Nicholas M. Horrock

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (NYT).—For almost 30 years, three major international telegraph companies secretly supplied to the U.S. government copies of most of the messages they carried, the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities disclosed yesterday.

The committee made public its report on Operation Shamrock, a secret program to scan cable traffic for intelligence data, begun under the administration of President Harry Truman and discontinued in May by Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger.

Although the intrusion by the government into cable traffic had been disclosed at earlier congressional hearings and in the press, the report made public yesterday was the first formal history of an operation that several members of the committee said they believed had violated the Constitution and the Federal Communications Act.

The committee made the report public over the objections of the Ford administration and three Republican members of the panel, Sen. John Tower of Texas, the vice-chairman; Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona and Sen. Howard Baker jr. of Tennessee.

Levi Testifies

The publication of the report was followed by the testimony of Attorney General Edward Levi, who said that President Ford had ordered the National Security Agency to keep him informed of its various electronic-surveillance programs.

Mr. Levi presented no conclusions on the legality of Operation Shamrock or the NSA's pratice of listening in on overseas telephone calls to obtain information on anti-war groups and narcotics smuggling.

According to the committee's report, James Forrestal, secretary of defense in 1947, asked the three companies to turn over to the government voluntarily the message traffic of specific foreign intelligence targets. The report did not name the targets but presumably they were embassies and individuals in contact with the Soviet bloc.

The companies were RCA Global, ITT World Communications and Western Union International, the report said.

"The three companies were assured that if they cooperated with the government in the program, they would suffer no criminal liability and no public exposure, at least as long as the current administration was in office," the report said.

Without Approval

Mr. Forrestal also told them that the project had the approval of President Truman and the attorney general. According to the report, government officials and company representatives only sought authority for the activity on one other occasion in 1949. From that time on, the program operated without the express approval of any president or attorney general, the report said.

A former deputy director of the NSA, Louis Tordella, testified that, to his knowledge, "no president since Truman had been informed of it [the operation]," the report said.

In the early 1960s, the report said, two of the companies began storing copies of their messages on magnetic tape and the tapes were turned over to the NSA. From that time on, NSA's computers were able to select messages to analyze on the basis of the content insead of the destination.

The watch list was composed of individuals and firms that various intelligence agencies wanted to keep track of.

"Of all the messages made available to NSA each year, it is estimated that NSA in recent years selected about 150,000 messages a month for its analysts to review," the report said, and thousands were distributed to other agencies.

Colby Confirms CIA Employs Some News Media Stringers

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (IHT).—Confirming earlier reports, CIA Director William Colby said yesterday that some occasional overseas news contributors are also on the CIA payroll, but, he said, no regular newspaper staff members are paid by the agency, the Los Angeles Times reported.

Answering questions by Rep. Otis Pike, D-N.Y., chairman of the House Select Committee on Intelligence, he said that the CIA does not inform management of the fact that several "free lancers or stringers," who contribute "occasional pieces," are on the agency's payroll.

But he would name no names or give any details in the public session. He said he would tell more in executive session.

Nor would he publicy answer when asked if CIA personnel work for the Associated Press and United Press International news agencies, saying he would discuss it only in executive session. He gave the same answer when asked if the CIA had anyone in the pay of U.S. television networks.

Mr. Colby indicated that CIA personnel may be part-time contributors to broadcast media. He did this by saying he meant both written and visual news media when he used the phrase "major American journals."

He said that the CIA-paid contributors generally provide the agency with information, going through "debriefing" sessions with CIA agents after covering an event. "They are primarily for intelligence," he said.

But he said they occasionally are used as vehicles for planting stories the CIA wants published. He said this was only done by CIA personnel contributing to foreign journals —never for U.S. publications.

U.S. Cancer Death Rate Sets a Record

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (WP).—Cancer deaths in the United States occurred at a higher rate in the first seven months of this year than at any time since the government began gathering mortality data 42 years ago.

In 1933, the first year for which comprehensive data are available, 105.9 persons per 100,000 died of cancer in the United States. By the end of last year the figure was 169.5. As of July 31, it was 176.3.

The cancer death rate has gone up about 1 per cent annually since 1933. In 1952, for unexplained reasons, there were 1.9 per cent more deaths than in the previous year, but in the next 20 years deaths kept increasing at the 1-per-cent rate.

In 1972 the rate of increase reached 3.35 per cent, but it fell back to the usual 1 per cent in the next two years.

Finally this year the increase in the first seven months registered a stunning 5.2 per cent, despite the fact that more cancer victims are surviving.

No Official Explanation

The National Cancer Institute said yesterday that it had no explanation for the increase.

But the possibility of environmental causes was strongly suggested by others, including a congressman who for four years has been investigating the use of cancer-causing chemicals (carcinogens) in foods and drugs and by one of the three scientists who were jointly awarded the Nobel Prize for medicine three weeks ago.

Rep. L. H. Fountain wrote to NCI director Frank Rauscher jr. Tuesday to ask him to try to determine if the fivefold increase is related to "the growing use of and exposure to chemicals in our daily lives."

"Do you believe that the use of carcinogenic food additives, chemical pesticides, herbicides, industrial chemicals and drugs to which the public may be exposed are important contributing factors?" Rep. Fountain inquired.

Danger of DES

In this connection, he recalled that his House Intergovernmental Relations subcommittee has repeatedly expressed concern about the potential danger to the public from the continuing use of DES, a carcinogen called diethylstillbestrol, which is added to cattle and sheep feed to promote weight gain and is also used as a "morning-after" contraceptive.

Similarly, Rep. Fountain said, the subcommittee is concerned about nitrates and nitrites, other carcinogens, which give an appealing color to bacon, ham and processed meat products.

Dr. David Baltimore, who shared this year's Nobel Prize in medicine for discoveries concerning the interaction between tumor viruses and the genetic material of the cell, said that the long-term trend "reflects an increasing exposure to the cancer-causing agents in the environment."

Latent Up to 40 Years

In an interview, Dr. Baltimore said he was wary of ascribing excessive weight to this year's upturn in cancer mortality. It is the long-term trend, he said, that reflects the environmental changes of the last half-century but that have been obscured by "the long latent period of cancer —20, 30, even 40 years."

Dr. Baltimore said that we have yet to get "a good handle on the things that cause cancer."

In the case of cigarettes, he noted, an individual can decide whether to smoke and, by doing so, to enhance the risk of cancer. But in the case of industrial chemicals, asbestos, DES and nitrates and nitrites, it is up to society to decide whether to permit their use.

Of the 665,000 persons in whom cancer is expected to be detected in the United States this year, one out of three—224,000—is expected to survive at least five years, compared with one in five in the 1930s. The number of cancer deaths expected in the United States this year is 365,000.

Birth-Pill Risk

BERKELEY, Calif., Nov. 7 (AP).—Women who have used birth-control pills to delay their first childbirth until their late 20s or 30s may run a greater risk of developing breast cancer than if they had not taken the pills, a new study suggests.

The study also indicates that women with prior benign breast tumors who have used the pill for at least six years may run a *higher risk of breast cancer.*

$90.7 Billion Is Approved

Ford Defense Request Is Cut $7 Billion by Senate Panel

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (NYT).—The Senate Appropriations Committee approved yesterday a $90.7-billion defense appropriations bill that is $7 billion below the administration's funding request for the Pentagon in the current fiscal year.

The committee bill, which is expected to be approved by the Senate next week, is $564 million higher than the defense appropriations approved by the House last month.

While some compromises and changes will be made in a *Senate-House conference, it is* now apparent that Congress will make an unusually large reduction in the annual defense appropriations bill, cutting the administration's request for $97.8 billion by about 7 per cent. Defense Secretary James Schlesinger had deplored the congressional reduction as "savage and arbitrary"—a criticism that is believed to have contributed to his dismissal by President Ford.

The principal reason for the large reduction this year, as Sen. John McClellan, D-Ark., chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, told reporters, is the new budgetary procedures in which Congress establishes an overall ceiling for the federal budget and then sets targets on how much should be appropriated in various functional areas, such as national defense.

Sen. McClellan contended that the committee-approved bill fell $157 million beneath the budgetary target of $100.7 billion set by Congress in May for all the various national defense programs.

After a daylong debate, the committee decided late Wednesday night to reduce the target for national defense appropriations to $100.5 billion while raising the spending target by $1.3 billion to a total of $92 billion. While there is still some debate over how precisely the committee-approved bill fits within the budgetary guidelines, it appeared that the Senate Budget Committee would conclude it had scored a major victory in holding down the defense appropriations bill and would not wage a fight on the Senate floor to reduce it further.

Despite the heavy congressional reduction, the defense appropriations bill is about $6 billion higher than the level approved last year for the Defense Department.

The Defense Department is looking for an even larger increase in the fiscal year that will begin next Oct. 1. In its preliminary estimate to the White House Office of Management and Budget, the Defense Department has put in a request for $122 billion for all national defense programs, compared with the $107-billion level set by the administration for the current fiscal year.

Marcos Installs Wife as Manila Area Governor

MANILA, Nov. 6 (AP).—President Ferdinand Marcos swore in his wife yesterday as governor of Metropolitan Manila, a new government unit with 4.5 million residents.

The position will give Mrs. Imelda Marcos political exposure *second only to her husband's and* increase her chances of succeeding him to the presidency.

Mr. Marcos, who rules by decree under martial law, installed his wife in her first political post *after she made a brief acceptance* speech broadcast on all major television and radio stations.

Six days ago, the President rejected a proposal backed by relatives of Mrs. Marcos to draft her as the head of the new government. Mr. Marcos did not say why he had changed his mind.

Mr. Marcos has issued a still-secret decree setting up a committee to succeed him in event of his death or removal from office. Mrs. Marcos's role on such a committee is the subject of wide speculation in the Philippines.

CIA Chief Denies Role In Australian Politics

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (UPI).—CIA Director William Colby yesterday ridiculed the charge that the agency had played a role in Australian politics.

Asked about charges by Australian Prime Minister Gough Whitlam that a U.S. government official had operated as a CIA agent in Canberra in the 1960s (IHT, Nov. 7), Mr. Colby said: "The idea of the CIA taking part in Australian politics is ridiculous."

Revenge Is Seen In Killing in U.S. Of Ex-Patriarch

SAN JOSE, Calif., Nov. 7 (UPI).—The patriarch of an ancient Christian sect who defected and married in violation of the church's tradition was assassinated apparently in revenge, police said today.

The victim, shot last night in the doorway of the home where he lived with his wife, was identified as Mar Eshai Shimun, 66, former patriarch of the Syrian Church of the East.

Shortly after the shooting, officers arrested David Malek Ismail, 40, in a nearby pizza parlor. They said he had arrived from Ontario, Canada, earlier in the day, apparently seeking Mr. Shimun.

Police investigators said Mr. Shimun broke the patriarchal celibacy tradition under which the church office was handed down from uncle to nephew since the Sixth Century.

He had married in Ontario three years ago and moved to San Jose, where he lived with his wife, Emma, and their son.

According to investigators, Mr. Shimun's defection caused a rift in the church, which has about 100,000 members, mostly in Syria, Iran, Iraq and North America.

Delay by Senate On Diego Garcia

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (UPI).—Reversing its previous position, the Senate yesterday voted, 51-44, to delay further funding of the controversial Diego Garcia naval base in the Indian Ocean.

The Senate approved an amendment offered by Sen. John Culver, D-Iowa, to a $3.8-billion military construction appropriation bill, which would delay spending an additional $13.8 million on the facility's expansion *until July 1 of next year.*

Within the last year, expansion of the base, to be used as a refueling facility for U.S. naval vessels, has been hotly debated in Congress, with Sen. Culver leading the fight against it in the Senate. All previous efforts to block further funding of the facility have failed in the Senate.

Greek Cypriots March Before Debate by UN

NICOSIA, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—Greek-Cypriot labor groups marched in major towns in southern Cyprus today to back demands for reunification of the island in preparation for the UN General Assembly debate on Cyprus on Monday.

House Unit Drops 'Leak' Complaint

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP).—The House Ethics Committee yesterday dismissed a complaint against Rep. Michael Harrington, D-Mass., alleging that he violated House rules by revealing secret testimony of CIA Director William Colby.

The committee voted 7 to 3, for dismissal after the chairman, Rep John Flynt, D-Ga., said that the occasion on which Mr. Colby testified was not a legal executive session of the House Armed Forces Intelligence subcommittee.

The complaint against Mr. Harrington had been filed by Rep. Robin Beard, R-Tenn. The testimony involved CIA activities in Chile during the presidency of Salvador Allende.

U.S. Weighs Mitterrand Welcome

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Nov. 7 (IHT).—A high-level debate is currently under way in Washington over how to receive François Mitterrand, the Socialist party leader who lost the presidency last year by 1.4 percentage points and *plans* to visit the United States this month.

Traditionally, leaders of the opposition of important U.S. allies are received at the White House, if only because the opposition may become the government. President Ford met with British Conservative leader Margaret Thatcher on her visit two months ago.

Mr. Mitterrand, who received 13 million votes as candidate of the combined left during the presidential race last year, is viewed as a special case. His party's relationship with the French Communist party is held against him.

Because of this, Mr. Mitterrand, who has not visited the United States since taking the reins of his party and becoming the principal architect of the alliance with the Communists, is making the U.S. trip as a "private citizen." He will arrive in the United States Nov. 24, make several speeches in New York and visit Washington.

May Meet Kissinger

It is not officially excluded that he will meet with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. The two men almost met in June when Mr. Kissinger was in Paris but plans were called off when they could not agree on a site. Mr. Kissinger preferred the U.S. Embassy, while Mr. Mitterrand wanted the meeting at his home.



AP.

François Mitterrand

The treatment of Mr. Mitterrand has several explanations but foremost is the lingering feeling that to receive him is to help him at the expense of more pro-U.S. politicians and parties.

This policy has kept high-ranking members of many Western European Communist parties from visiting the United States, the latest being Italian Politburo member Sergio Segre. Two months ago, Mr. Segre was refused a visa to address the Council on Foreign Relations. Later, he was given approval to visit the United States as a member of an official parliamentary delegation.

Support for Coalition

The official explanation for turning down Mr. Segre's request was that the Italian Communists would use the visa as an argument that Washington supported the Italian Communist party's proposals for a coalition government with the Christian Democrats. Officially, the United States opposes the coalition.

By the same token, U.S. officials feel that to receive Mr. Mitterrand at the White House could help him and that, given his narrow loss last year, such aid could be decisive in a future election.

It is also suggested that a White House decision to receive Mr. Mitterrand would not be welcomed at the Elysée Palace.

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has invited the principal opposition groups to the Elysée but so far only the Radicals of the Left, a small group, have accepted. Both Mr. Mitterrand and Communist leader Georges Marchais have refused the dialogue.

Some commentators have noted that for the West to systematically refuse visas to Communists and worry over how to receive visitors such as Mr. Mitterrand could be counter-productive, especially so soon after the signing of the Helsinki agreement on the freer flow of persons, ideas and information among nations.

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Policy at the Pentagon

Though both men tried to play it down—as does President Ford—Secretary of State Kissinger and ex-Secretary of Defense Schlesinger worked from opposite precepts in their designs for U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union.

Mr. Schlesinger believed that the United States needed the option of actually fighting a limited nuclear war; Mr. Kissinger seems to harbor growing doubts that limited war could be a viable option—he favors development of sophisticated new weapons systems mainly as "bargaining chips" to help in his negotiations for new arms limitations agreements.

Mr. Schlesinger advocated only those arms agreements that would leave the United States militarily superior. Mr. Kissinger is ready to interpret "superiority" in far broader terms than his Pentagon rival; his aim is to achieve arms limitations to further the atmosphere of détente, while leaving both sides free to do essentially what they want to do anyway.

Such broad-brush characterizations of complex issues may do some injustice to the subtleties of outlook expressed over many months by two highly intellectual antagonists. But they can clarify some of the immediate confusion in this country and abroad about the meaning of President Ford's dramatic overhaul in the foreign policy leadership.

Peking, for instance, is apparently stalling on the preparations for Mr. Ford's scheduled visit late this month, in the belief that a major opponent of Soviet-U.S. détente has been removed. The European allies of NATO similarly are viewing Mr. Schlesinger's departure with concern.

The views of the new defense secretary, Donald Rumsfeld, on the fundamental issues of defense policy will not become apparent for some time, though his lack of warmth toward Mr. Kissinger has already been amply demonstrated in Washington. Meanwhile, the immediate debate on the defense budget is likely to proceed on the same basis as before, with the argument centering on the meaning of Soviet military strength.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Sadat Visit

Egypt and the United States have laid the foundations for a working relationship closer than they have known for 20 years. But on the one immediate issue that will dominate the coming months of Arab-Israeli diplomacy, the status of the Palestinian Arabs, the two countries have yet to start moving.

President Sadat's 10-day visit managed to skirt the most awkward of potential irritants, a confrontation over the extent of U.S. military support with which Egypt hopes to supplant its long-standing arms dependence upon the Soviet Union. Mr. Sadat wisely realized from the moment he arrived that any attempt to press an expensive shopping list of weaponry upon the Ford administration would be met with an embarrassing silence at best.

U.S. diplomats persist in their belief, against mounting evidence, that an interim accord between Syria and Israel should be the next item of the peacemaking agenda. As President Assad of Syria continues to spurn approaches toward that end, it becomes increasingly obvious that if any further diplomatic movement is possible at all, it must come along some other tack than the boundary issue.

The message that Mr. Sadat tried to convey was that the time has come to address the Palestinian question instead. A timely show of U.S. concern for this long-neglected aspect of the Arab-Israeli confrontation could strengthen President Sadat's standing among his suspicious Arab states. Much of the appeal which President Assad has built up from Damascus flows from his carefully nurtured image as the most insistent champion of Palestinian rights, however ill-defined they may be.

It is in U.S.—and Israeli—interests that the risk President Sadat has taken in signing an interim accord with Israel not go unrewarded. Obviously there is no way to reconcile the most extreme Palestinian demands, which amount to the dismantling of the state of Israel, with the extreme Israeli position of rejecting the Palestine Liberation Organization as an acceptable interlocutor in any forum.

But if a fraction of the diplomatic energy and imagination that went into drawing complicated boundary lines across the Sinai Peninsula could now be channeled into exploration of this more fundamental issue, Middle East peacemaking might be launched in a promising new direction

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Free Once Again

Vice-President Nelson Rockefeller, liberated by his withdrawal as President Ford's prospective running mate, spoke as his own man at his news conference on Thursday.

After watching Mr. Rockefeller's consummate performance, the President's political advisers—if they have any imagination, which is, of course, doubtful—might well have been asking themselves whether they lost more than they gained in maneuvering him off the ticket by their public sniping and private intrigues. Controversial though his long public record has become, Mr. Rockefeller still looks a good deal more impressive than the persons whose names have been bandied about as his possible successor—or, for that matter, than the President who appointed him.

Although he expressed mild support for Mr. Ford's renomination, and in vague terms, Mr. Rockefeller has his enthusiasm well under control. The net effect of the news conference was that he disengaged from the Ford administration and positioned himself to enter the presidential race if Mr. Ford stumbles in the early primaries.

Vice-President Rockefeller made no attempt to gloss over his fundamental difference with the White House on the subject of temporary financial aid for New York City and on the seriousness of the risks implicit in default. He was equally candid in making clear that he was prompted to withdraw because of the unending "political squabbles" stirred up by old ideological enemies in the right wing of the Republican party and by some of the President's own political agents. The reactionary elements whom the White House is so eager to appease are, in Mr. Rockefeller's words, "a minority of a minority."

By going to such great lengths to conciliate and outflank this reactionary minority, President Ford and his managers—if they win the nomination—are likely to enter the campaign in a much weaker position than they would have been if they had not adopted the strategy of dumping Mr. Rockefeller and running against New York City.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Ford and Monetary Summit

President Ford will go to the Rambouillet, France, summit in the same state of mind as if he was going into retreat in a monastery. Such is the caustic remark made by one of the White House advisers referring to the upcoming trip of the U.S. chief executive. This means that Gerald Ford intends to listen, to give his opinion, but not to participate in conversations to be followed by decisions. In the U.S. view, the Rambouillet talks do not constitute in any way a negotiation but are rather a working session intended to create better mutual information . . . The Americans in fact are expecting a shower of complaints from France, worried by the worldwide dollar proliferation and by the risk of an acceleration of world inflation, and even, to a lesser extent, from West Germany . . .

—From Les Echos (Paris).

Europe's 'British Disease'

Britain's inflation rate is one of the highest in Europe, the external devaluation of its currency one of the heaviest, the deficit of its balance of payments one of the most stubborn, its productivity per man one of the poorest, its wage level one of the lowest and the stagnation of its production one of the longest lasting. The "British disease" has not been healed by British membership in the European Community. On the contrary, by the inertia of their functional development, the European communities seem now to be suffering as a whole from that same illness.

—From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 8, 1900

PARIS.—On Mr. McKinley's re-election as President of the United States, the Figaro said this morning: France should hail Mr. McKinley's success with sympathy and confidence. His foreign policy, in questions in which the two Cabinets have come into contact, has always fully considered our interests and convenience. It will not depart from these traditions in the new period of the next four years.

Fifty Years Ago

November 8, 1925

PARIS.—Charging that the Moulin Rouge Music Hall has not lived up to its contract to give them headline honors in the new Mistinguett revue, the Dolly Sisters have begun action in the French courts to force the theater management to pay them 550,000 francs in forfeit money. After three weeks of rehearsals of the new revue, the plaintiffs contend, they found they had been scheduled for four appearances, lasting only 15 minutes in all.



'Them City Slickers Will Have to Root for Themselves.'

The White House Shuffle...

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—When things go smoothly at the White House, the process of decision-making is largely concealed from the outside observers by the facade of presidential image-making. But an upheaval such as shook the Ford administration last week lets one glimpse the realities.

Despite the President's efforts at his press conference to cloak the shake-up in bland clichés, the revelations are significant. The normal, everyday way in which Mr. Ford manages his job is to delegate authority and hold himself available for consultation with those who are making the decisions.

Reversing the pattern of the past three presidents, and particularly of his predecessor, who preached decentralization but did not practice it, Mr. Ford has genuinely tried to move policy-making out of the White House and into the cabinet departments and agencies. As an example, a national transportation policy was developed and announced at the Transportation Department, not at the White House.

A Ready Ear

Mr. Ford referees interdepartmental fights and has a ready ear for those in Congress and the executive branch who want to plead a particular course of action. But on most matters, he has been backing the decisions of his appointees.

However, there is a second category of cases which Mr. Ford handles in a very different manner. When a problem drags on and threatens to plague him for months, he reacts in a way not at all in keeping with his customary pattern. Particularly is that true if the problem involves a clash of personalities or of personalized viewpoints.

Instead of being open and consultative in these cases, he tends to withdraw within himself and to seek advice from few, if any, associates. And instead of backing his appointees' judgments, he can make a decision that shocks them to their boot-tops.

His tendency, in such cases, is to reach for the dramatic move that "resolves" the problem by sweeping it—and often the person who symbolizes it—off the table.

The first and most vivid example of this came when his administration was only a month old—the pardon of former President Nixon. The Watergate legacy and the problem of what to do if the president who had appointed Mr. Ford as his successor were himself indicted, tried and convicted, was preying on the new President.

He shared the burden of worry with very few people. He concocted the plan to pardon Mr. Nixon in great secrecy. He sprang it as a surprise at what seemed to be a most awkward and inauspicious moment—a Sunday morning in the opening phase of a midterm campaign dominated by the Watergate issue. A shocked press secretary quit in protest and many others on the White House staff were slack-jawed in amazement.

The immediate reaction to the pardon was largely adverse, but Mr. Ford believed that by putting the Nixon question behind him—moving him off the board, as it were—he had disposed of the problem.

Now, he has gone back to that pattern in an effort to resolve another nagging problem—the seemingly unresolvable policy and personality conflicts among his principal national security advisers, Henry Kissinger, James Schlesinger, Donald Rumsfeld and William Colby.

Once again, the decision was made in secret and came as a Sunday surprise at an awkward moment—with a major foreign leader in the country, with the defense budget and the CIA investigations hanging fire in Congress, and with the SALT negotiations unresolved. Once again, the action came as a shock to at least three of the four men most involved. And once again, the President has tried to sweep the problem aside by clearing the players off the board—moving Schlesinger and Colby out of government and Rumsfeld and Kissinger out of their White House jobs.

Whether this move "resolves" the problem of national security policy any more than the pardon "resolved" the problem of the Watergate-Nixon legacy remains to be seen. But two observations can be made.

Vice-President Rockefeller, who coincidentally cashed in his chips at the same time, is not the only high official who is frustrated by the inability of the administration to break the policy deadlock with Congress and the bureaucracy.

Professed Pleasure

Despite his professed pleasure with the record of his administration, the President appears to many people to be as fed up with the stalemated government as Rockefeller. Not only the shake-up in the national security area but his recent and sudden decisions in the energy, tax, and budget fields look less like considered policy-making than the lunges of a man who feels himself trapped in a cocoon of frustration and will try anything to escape.

The $100-billion energy corporation idea did not break the stalemate in the energy area; the proposal to tie $28 billion of spending cuts to a similar tax reduction did not resolve the argument with Congress over economic policy.

Nor is the new White House staff setup likely to serve the President as an effective mechanism for resolving future policy conflicts. That leads to the likelihood of further frustrations and more "big plays" by Mr. Ford.

Letters

Cuban Missile Crisis

Prof. Bernstein is "off-side" in his Monday morning quarterbacking of the Cuban missile crisis (IHT, Nov. 3). Some points: Ted Sorensen's out-of-context quote about no increase in megatonnage neglects the vital point about who holds the gun—Khrushchev or Castro—and what would immediately happen in retaliation to the subjects of the gunholder's country. The CIA's report about operational sites deals with hardware—the guns so to speak. But the crisis was about bullets (missiles). A gun without bullets is just a hunk of metal.

President Kennedy sought to keep the ammunition out of the hands of politically unsophisticated gun wielders.

The tortuous twisting of deep psychological motivation in the so-called "initiative thesis" which might have prompted the on-the-spot decisions of practicing politicians borders on the ridiculous. Spoilers with the luxury of time (13 years to analyze a weeklong crisis) are the principal reason academics usually don't last in government.

ROBERT E. DUNNE.
Bordeaux.

Hits Wrong Target

When New Yorker Bill Buckley wrote his column "Just Call Me Bill" (IHT, Oct. 28), the last thing he seems to have had in mind is the cold reaction of Heartland America towards New York City and its citizens (IHT, Oct. 28).

If a farmer in Kansas read that column, he would call Mr. Buckley something, but it wouldn't be Bill.

W.R. MILLER.
Vevey, Switzerland.

U.S. and Panama

Out-of-Date Beliefs

By C. L. Sulzberger

PANAMA CITY—Just as generals customarily prepare their strategy to fight outdated wars, statesmen all too often found their policies on outdated assumptions. Thus, the military postulates of Admiral Mahan are dead and so are the political theorems of Teddy Roosevelt.

One aspect developed from the former was insistence on keeping a uniquely U.S. presence in Panama's Canal Zone and a base at Guantanamo, Cuba, to ensure that no potentially hostile extra-continental powers could threaten either the United States or its transoceanic link across Panama's isthmus.

One aspect developed from the latter was belief that the United States had to seek Latin American outlets for its capital surplus and that the political apostasy of any country in this hemisphere would cause the United States to lose face and undermine its influence elsewhere.

Revisions

Both strategy and policy have had to undergo drastic revision as a result of the nuclear-missile age and the gradual fading of the Panama Canal's vital importance. Huge aircraft carriers and larger oil tankers that can't pass its confines have become a normal feature of the maritime scene.

As the canal's crucial value began to diminish (although it is still of much naval and commercial importance) deterrence became an increasing factor in politics as well as in defensive planning. It was deterrence, both nuclear and geopolitical, that ended all thought of gunboat diplomacy in Cuba.

Likewise it will ultimately be the real umbrella that shelters the Panama Canal or, under the new treaty being negotiated, its possible larger, sea-level successor which Washington would have the right to develop.

But the old idea that just because a 1903 treaty gave the United States the sole right to operate and defend the existing canal and administer an extra-territorial zone bordering it has started to fade. It will disappear as immutably as British claims over Cyprus, French claims over Algeria and Portuguese claims over Mozambique. They were also once hallowed by international law now outmoded in a changing world.

This quintessential reality is not yet understood by many Americans. They have been reared on the idea that Panama is lucky to have Uncle Sam as a tenant and that if we abandon our claim to perpetual rights here we risk losing the canal to the Soviet Union, crippling our economy and hemispheric safety.

In fact the canal is really protected by missile-armed submarines with their strategic deterrent. About all locally based forces (U.S. or Panamanian) can do is prevent sabotage.

Although world commerce still makes great use of this seaway, its use has declined during the past two years and its necessity is on the wane. Ellsworth Bunker, U.S. Ambassador at Large, says:

"The canal's value—while of continuing importance—is probably not as great relatively speaking as in earlier years." He also stresses "the canal's growing vulnerability to hostile attack which points to the fact that we should not rely too heavily on it."

It took some time before the Pentagon accepted this. However, Gen. George Brown, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, has publicly associated himself with Bunker's position. The departure of Defense Secretary Schlesinger, generally accounted hawkish on this issue, may hearten those seeking sweeping revision.

Once the U.S. zone has been liquidated, U.S. training for counterinsurgency and jungle warfare might continue here or be shifted to the United States. This is not a paramount matter. When our 1976 presidential elections have been held, there should be no major obstacle to a new canal deal once its prospect is no longer a political football.

Patiently Wait?

The big question is whether Panamanians, who are being prodded both by anti-American groups and by opponents of Gen. Omar Torrijos Herrera, the government's strongman, will patiently await our electoral results. This year for the first time national holiday paraders bore signs attacking "Yankee Imperialism."

Washington reckons that Torrijos, awarded the title of "Maximum Leader of the Revolution," is strong enough to sit things out and intends to do so. Demetrio Lakas, President of the Republic, assured me his government would keep the situation tranquil another year. "We are peaceful people and we don't hate anyone," he said. "Those who talk about another Vietnam here are nuts."

But the problem remains—even if there is delay in facing it. No sensible U.S. policy in this hemisphere or the nonaligned Third World can evolve until we modernize our outdated Panamanian position.

...Ford's Base Narrows

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—President Ford is getting in trouble now because he seems to have forgotten, at least temporarily, why he was accepted overwhelmingly in the Congress as our first appointed president, and why he was so popular in the early months of his stewardship.

It was not merely because he was *not* Nixon, and a new and appealing man in a tight corner, though that was clearly part of it. The real reason was that, while an ardent partisan and conservative, he seemed fair, open and conciliatory and was seen as a restorer of order and peace after years of violence and faction.

The Congress didn't vote him into the White House because the members thought he would set a new record for vetoing their bills, or tell New York City to shape up or go broke, or toss cabinet members out of second-story windows against the advice of his colleagues and without consultation with his party leaders. He said at the beginning that he didn't want a honeymoon with the Congress but a marriage, and his "old buddies," as he called them, loved it. Now he's in danger of a divorce.

Crusader

Suddenly, "Good old Jerry," who got to the top in the House by not making any enemies, is emerging as the dynamic crusader, denouncing the wicked Democrats and sinful cities, and wooing the supporters of Ronald Reagan.

For the moment, this startling eruption of a long dormant volcano has captured the headlines, but the more you study his latest moves, the sillier they seem. For while the nation is undoubtedly anxious about the economy, he has nothing to offer it except austerity for New York City and the biggest peacetime federal deficit in history.

He now has his "own man," but trading Schlesinger for Rumsfeld at the Defense Department and suggesting George Bush, an ambitious young politician and former chairman of the Republican National Committee, for the most sensitive nonpolitical job in the government at the top of the CIA, has merely surrounded his waning administration with unnecessary controversy. The contrast with his excellent early appointments is astonishing.

Nobody is going to believe that, by taking Kissinger's office away from him in the White House, Ford is suddenly going to be the creative mind on foreign policy. Besides, all this contention is not only out of line with the public longing for a little peace and quiet, but it is out of character.

Ford's strength lay in his common sense and friendliness, in conciliation and not in confrontation. He is not the sort to emerge in his 60s with a new and articulate conservative philosophy for the coming years or impose his personal views on disarmament, trade or money on a distracted world.

He needs help, and needs it badly, in the Cabinet, the Congress and the nation, but for some mysterious reason, he is steadily narrowing his political base, and pretending that once he gets his own guys in place, all will be well.

The feeling in Washington, so far as anybody can judge it, is that he has misjudged his problem, overestimated the power of Reagan, underestimated his early popularity, and misread the mood of the nation.

For more than a generation, from the end of World War II until now, this country has gone through two wars, in Korea and Vietnam; struggles between the races, the rich and poor, and the generations; all sorts of conflicts with Moscow, Peking, Europe and Japan; and a constitutional crisis over Nixon, Agnew and their gang.

The U.S. people lived through all this, plus a new economic recession, high prices and unemployment, and excessive inflation, and were ready, when Ford came into the White House, for his early appeals for unity, candor and calm.

That was the source of Gerald Ford's strength. He presented himself at first as an accidental president who would try to see us over a rough passage until the next election, and then go home to Grand Rapids.

For a time, his theme was that we had had enough of contention, of divisive politics. We needed to collect ourselves, restore confidence in our government and other institutions, begin to believe in ourselves again, and restore our composure and trust in one another.

Decided to Run

But this picture of a selfless, candid and cooperative President became so popular in the polls that Ford began to reconsider going back to Grand Rapids, and decided to run for another term on his own.

Nothing has been the same ever since. He is not running with the Congress but against it. He is not trying to compose the honest differences between his cabinet members, but getting rid of the characters who get in his way and disrupting his administration when the new men have no time to learn their jobs.

It is probably wrong to see all this as some kind of fiendish plot by Ford or Kissinger or Rumsfeld. Most of the time, politicians don't think up Byzantine schemes or mean badly. The trouble usually is that often they don't mean anything or think at all.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

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Obituaries

Lionel Trilling, 70, Literary Critic, Moralist

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (NYT).—Lionel Trilling, 70, a literary critic of international reputation, died Wednesday of cancer at his home in Manhattan.

Last year, he became Columbia University professor emeritus after attaining the university's highest academic rank, that of university professor, a title held at one time by only three professors.

Prof. Trilling was born July 4, 1905, in New York City, the son of a businessman, David Trilling. He attended the city's schools and was graduated from Columbia in 1925, an association with the university that extended for 44 years.

The books and essays on which his reputation rests include studies of Mathew Arnold and E. M. Forster and books of collected essays, "The Liberal Imagination," "The Opposing Self," "Beyond Culture" and "Sincerity and Authenticity." He also published a novel in 1947, "The Middle of the Journey," which was recently reissued, and short stories of which two, "Of This Time, Of That Place" and "The Other Margaret," are best known.

Moral Function

In the hands of Prof. Trilling, criticism became not merely a consideration of a work of literature, but of the ideas it embodied and what these ideas said of the society that gave them birth. Criticism was a moral function, a search for those qualities by which every age in its turn measured the virtuous man and the virtuous society.

"If a work of literature has any true artistic existence," he remarked in a statement that had an Arnoldian ring, "it has value as a criticism of life."

Exploiting a wide range of disciplines—literature, history, philosophy, psychology—he ordered the ideas of an epoch in lucid essays.

Yet as a critic he founded no school and left no group of disciples closely associated with his name. His students, for example, included Allen Ginsberg, John Hollander and Norman Podhoretz, literary figures of altogether different outlooks.

He was no specialized historical scholar searching the archives for new data. In his book on Arnold, he admitted that he had consulted no unpublished material. Nor did he spend his energies in an explication of the text.

An early reader of Prof. Trilling, John Peale Bishop, wrote of him, "He is not happy until he has brought the poetic idea into the realm of abstract ideas."

Leon Edel, the biographer of Henry James, said of Prof. Trilling, "He is our one literary critic who, in a philosophical manner, unceasingly criticized the categories and values of our culture."

Prof. Trilling was especially sensitive to the adversary nature of what had been written in the last two centuries. In fact, he eventually came to feel that those works that did not challenge their culture were scarcely of substantive value.

His criticism dealt largely with the writers and thinkers of the 19th and 20th centuries, but it was various enough to include such figures as Henry James, Isaac Babel and John O'Hara.

THOMAS LASK.



NYT.

Lionel Trilling

Mrs. Tudor Wilkinson

PARIS, Nov. 7 (IHT).—Mrs. Tudor Wilkinson, 83, known on the stage as Dolores when she was in the Ziegfeld Follies, died here today.

Born Kathleen Rose in England, her first job was as an errand girl in the London women's store Lucile's, founded by Lady Duff-Gordon, arbiter of fashion and costume designer. She became a model and was discovered in New York by Ziegfeld, who put her in his revues.

In 1923 she quit the stage and sailed for France, where she married the multimillionaire Tudor Wilkinson.

During World War II she took part in the Resistance. She was arrested by the Germans and held in prison until the Liberation.

Louis Bardot

PARIS, Nov. 7 (UPI).—Industrialist Louis Bardot, 79, the father of actress Brigitte Bardot, died Wednesday in his home here.

Mr. Bardot was a vice-president of Duffour and Igon, manufacturers of liquefied gas.

He published four collections of poetry under the nom de plume of Pilou. One collection received an award from the French Academy of Letters in 1961.

Dr. Edward L. Tatum

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (UPI).—Dr. Edward L. Tatum, 65, who won a Nobel Prize in 1958 for his contributions to biochemical genetics, died at his home Wednesday night.

He shared the Nobel award for physiology and medicine with George Beadle and Joshua Lederberg. They were cited for their "discovery that genes act by regulating specific chemical processes."

Suzanne Lacore

PERIGUEUX, France, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—Suzanne Lacore, 100, the first woman to hold a cabinet post in France, has died near here.

Mrs. Lacore was secretary of state for child welfare under the Popular Front government of Leon Blum in 1936.

Augustin Tosco

CORDOBA, Argentina, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—Augustin Tosco, 45, Argentina's most prominent Marxist labor leader, has died of a heart attack.

The head of the Light and Power Workers' Union, he had been in hiding from the police for most of the last two years in this central industrial city.

He became a national figure in May, 1969, when he led an uprising of workers and students in Cordoba which brought on the downfall of the military regime headed by Gen. Juan Carlos Onganía.

Cardinal Heenan, 70, Leader Of London's Catholics, Dies

LONDON, Nov. 7 (AP).—John Cardinal Heenan, 70, archbishop of Westminster and ranking prelate in the English-Welsh Roman Catholic hierarchy, died today in a hospital here. His health had been failing since early last year.

Cardinal Heenan was appointed archbishop of Westminster, the largest diocese in the country, in 1963 and was created cardinal two years later.

Cardinal Heenan was a conservative on most modern ecclesiastical problems, although he occasionally took a liberal stance.

He was a firm believer in the ecumenical movement and worked closely with Michael Ramsey, archbishop of Canterbury, who retired earlier this year as leader of Britain's Anglicans, in furthering the aims of ecumenism.

But he was also outspoken in his condemnation of birth control and abortion—two issues over which the majority of Britons disagreed with him.

He showed his interest in the ecumenical movement by preaching in a synagogue in 1945 shortly after becoming a cardinal, and again later in the Anglican cathedral in Rochester.

In 1966 he told the World Methodist Conference meeting in London he was anxious to have talks with Methodists, Baptists and Congregationalists.

Cardinal Heenan had been ill for a number of years but still remained an active—and sometimes controversial—figure. He suffered three heart attacks this year, the last only a few days ago.

The cardinal was born in London. He was educated at a Jesuit school near London and studied for the priesthood at Ushaw College in Durham, in the north of England, and at the English College in Rome.

After ordination in 1930, he returned to London as a curate. In 1951 he became bishop of Leeds, and six years later was made archbishop of Liverpool. Liverpool, with a large Irish population, is Britain's second largest Roman Catholic diocese.

He was uncompromising in his stand on the teachings of the Roman Catholic Church and in his opposition to Communism.

In 1936 he visited the Soviet Union—he said to "arm myself with first-hand knowledge"—and traveled on a visa describing himself as a "psychiatrist."

"I would never have got one [visa] if I'd said I was a Catholic priest," he commented later.

He was called a master of public relations and mass communication—in journalism, radio and television. For years he wrote a regular column on religious matters for the tabloid Daily Sketch and since World War II had been a frequent broadcaster.



AP.

John Cardinal Heenan



Keystone.

THE BIRDS—Against a setting sun over a sea somewhere, these migrating birds are on their way to a winter home before returning sometime next spring.

Rights Group Expected to Show Strength

Italy's Radical Party to Enter 1st Election

By Sari Gilbert

ROME, Nov. 7 (WP).—The small Radical party, an important opinion-making force that has spearheaded the drive for civil rights in Italy in recent years, has decided to enter the political arena in full and to participate in Italy's next elections.

The decision was made at the party's four-day congress in Florence, which ended late Tuesday night. Adopting the proposals of the party's political secretary, Gianfranco Spadaccia, the Radicals voted, 374 to 15, with 35 abstentions, to start preparing the necessary electoral lists.

The outcome of another proposal, political federation with the Socialists, will not be known until February when the Socialists, Italy's third-largest party, hold their own congress.

Although the Radicals have called themselves a party since their foundation 20 years ago, they have never been a political party in the real sense of the word but rather have dedicated themselves to mobilizing popular and political support for various reforms.

In 1970, the party formed the Italian Divorce League and played a major role in getting parliament to discuss, and eventually pass, this country's first divorce law.

Later, Roman Catholic groups collected the 500,000 signatures needed to hold a popular referendum on the divorce issue. The Radicals, who number less than 3,000, went into the streets to campaign against the law's repeal and are given a major share of the credit for the 59-per-cent pro-divorce vote of May of last year.

Party Changes

The anti-clerical, reformist Radicals have been on the Italian political scene since the mid-1950s. But the party has changed considerably since that time.

At the outset the Radicals were for the most part followers of the philosopher Benedetto Croce and reformists who had broken away from the more conservative wing of the right-of-center Liberal party. Their largely unsuccessful efforts were directed against Italy's "robber baron" industrialists and real estate speculators, and by 1963 they were on the verge of extinction.

From that time on the party has been in the hands of a different group whose major causes have been civil rights, the protection of minorities and the defense of the underprivileged. Their outspoken, although poorly financed, battles appear to have paid off.

According to a poll published last month in the weekly Panorama, the Radicals, along with the Communists and Socialists, are considered one of the groups most responsible for progress in civil rights.

In a list of well-known figures and politicians, most of whom are backed by financially solvent or powerful parties, Radical leader Marco Pannella was seventh in terms of popularity and trustworthiness.

Until now, the Radicals' favorite instruments of persuasion have been techniques like sit-ins, marches, hunger strikes and public marijuana smoking. Mr. Pannella, who has gone on more than one months-long hunger strike, has been arrested more than 60 times, brought to trial more than 25 times and convicted several times for contempt of court, maligning the armed forces and similar offenses.

The Radicals have no intention of giving up such tactics. They recently led the drive to collect the 500,000 signatures needed for a referendum on abortion that may be held next spring.

But at the Florence congress there was a shift in emphasis. The Radicals still plan to fight for abortion, the abrogation of the Concordat with the Vatican, the abolition of military tribunals and the end of all the so-called "crimes of opinion" (maligning the armed forces, the president of the republic, the Roman Catholic Church, etc). But their major ambition at this point appears to be the "regeneration" of the Socialist party, which many moderates see as the only way of avoiding Communist hegemony.

Food Expert Decries Lack Of Progress

Outgoing UN Aide Discusses Problems

ROME, Nov. 7.—The outgoing director-general of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization said yesterday that he was "not satisfied with the progress being made on the food problem."

However, Dr. A.H. Boerma, stepping down after eight years as FAO head, added at a news conference that he was not discouraged, although "not satisfied with the pace and scope of action taken on the food front."

Dr. Boerma, a Dutchman, will retire at the end of the year. His successor will be chosen at the governing conference of FAO, which begins at its headquarters here tomorrow.

Dr. Boerma said that in the last few years the nature of food shortages had become better understood and that the solution went beyond the application of technology and investment.

Rural Inadequacies

"The problem stems from the whole complex of rural development problems," he said, "and particularly the rural economy of developing countries: the inadequacy of their services and institutions, the lack of knowledge, the lack of planning and the lack of investments and markets."

Dr. Boerma complained that "it had been extremely difficult to drive home these truths to governments and to the public generally."

If there was a note of hope in the world food problem, he said, it was that "more people understand what is required and want to push ahead to banish the hunger and malnutrition that FAO estimates is the lot of some 500 million people in the developing regions."

He called for a "broad and sustained attack" that would include:

- Insuring food security by building up national grain reserves.
- Insuring grain-import requirements of the developing countries.
- Meeting the minimum annual food-aid target of 10 million tons by the richer countries, a goal set by the World Food Conference held here last year.
- Negotiating new international grain agreements at stable prices.
- Providing financing for the poorer countries to import fertilizers and pesticides.

"The aim is to catch up with world consumption requirements and then keep production in balance," Dr. Boerma said.

© Los Angeles Times.



AP.

Dr. A. H. Boerma

U.K. Aide Sees Concorde Getting U.S. Clearance

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (WP).—A high-level British government official has predicted that the United States will approve regular commercial service at Dulles International Airport here by the supersonic Concorde airliner.

Kenneth Binning, director general of the project, discounted the impact of recent reports that in takeoff tests the plane was more than twice as noisy as any aircraft now using London Heathrow Airport.

"We don't think any circumstances have developed" that would change an original recommendation of the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration to permit the Concorde to land here and in New York City, Mr. Binning said.

Transportation Secretary William Coleman jr. is studying a final environmental-impact statement from the FAA and other noise reports as he prepares a decision on whether to let the Concorde land here. The decision is expected early next month, a Coleman aide said.

If Mr. Coleman gives his approval, landing rights at FAA-owned Dulles Airport will be assured. New York rights, however, are controlled by the New York Port Authority.

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12 Killed, 2 Missing In Dutch Plant Blast

BEEK, the Netherlands, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—Twelve workers were killed, 2 are missing and 30 were injured when an explosion wrecked a Dutch State Mines chemical plant in this southern Dutch town today.

The blast was set off when gas leaking from one of the plant's three naphtha-cracking units caused a fire which spread to two storage tanks holding gasoline and chemicals.

The explosion, which smashed thousands of windows throughout the town, caused damage to the plant estimated at 60 million guilders (about $20 million).

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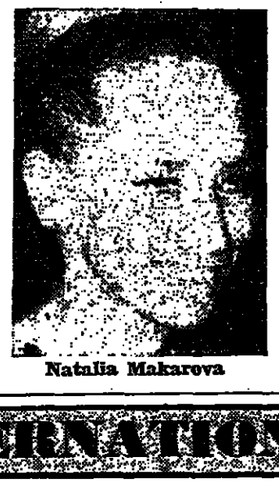
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BALLET IN LONDON: Baryshnikov and Makarova in BBC Television Gala

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON, Nov. 7 (IHT).—Since I wrote about Mikhail Baryshnikov's Covent Garden debut as Romeo (IHT, Oct. 24), he has appeared there in "Swan Lake," also with Merle Park. And last night he danced with Makarova for the first time in Britain, in a BBC television "gala performance" recorded at Sadler's Wells Theater for transmission on New Year's Day.

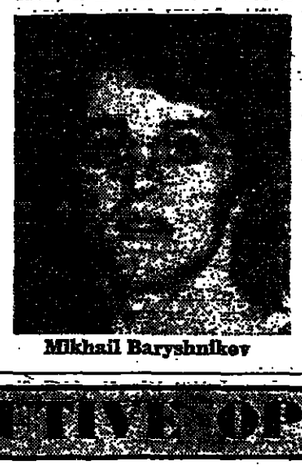
The "black swan" pas de deux in "Swan Lake" gave him the opportunity to do some of his more sensational jumps, such as a spin in the air with his body tilted at an angle, and various complex leg splits high in the air. It gave further proof of his ability to do these things without any visible preparation, to land from jumps without a sound, and to finish virtuoso steps cleanly and apparently effortlessly. His Prince was nobly and handsomely acted, in fairly traditional manner, but as in "Romeo and Juliet," there seemed to be very little emotional rapport between him and Miss Park. However, she is in superb form, technically, and both her Odette and her Odile were object lessons in classical dancing.


Natalia Makarova

As many people expected, Baryshnikov's partnership with Makarova is more satisfying. No doubt it has something to do with them both being Russian and Kirov-trained; it also has a lot to do with them both having strong stage personalities, so that neither eclipses the other.

In the "Don Quixote" pas de deux, she is all smiles, throwing off difficult point-work and balances as if playing an easy game, while he is more reserved and dignified. He had some problems with his solo variation, full of immensely difficult steps, and ended it off balance; it cannot have been easy to open the evening with this work, on a small and unfamiliar stage. Fortunately, as this was a recording before an invited audience, he was able to repeat the solo later in the evening, doing it in much more relaxed fashion and with perfect precision and poise.

I am reliably informed that his later performances at Covent Garden also gained depth and relaxation; it is true that he almost overbalanced at the end of his pirouettes on the first night of "Swan Lake," but he retrieved the situation and held a pose with such aplomb that few people were aware of the mishap. He certainly has no need to strain for effect.


Mikhail Baryshnikov

The second item performed by Makarova and Baryshnikov for the "gala performance" was a pas de deux extracted from the second act of "Giselle." It was danced with such feeling and technical perfection that it almost seemed like a good concert item. Makarova's Giselle, with its very neat footwork, light jumps, and romantic air, is already familiar; Baryshnikov's Albrecht has not yet been seen here, but his total immersion in the role, even in this brief extract, and his soaring jumps and clean *batterie*, whetted the appetite to see him in the complete ballet, preferably with Makarova.

The rest of this "gala performance" was hotch-potch, including a single movement of the Rachmaninov piano concerto played by John Lill and the aria "One Fine Day" from "Madam Butterfly" and a Greek folksong, both rather shrilly sung by Jeanette Pilou in a patterned evening dress against a vaguely Japanese set. The best items were the St. Sulpice scene from Massenet's "Manon," staged in costume and full decor, with Mlle Pilou in much better voice, joined by the admirable British Lyric tenor John Brecknock, and the third movement of Mozart's Flute concerto brilliantly played by James Galway. As encores, he did a flute transcription of "The Flight of the Bumble Bee" and then, with a few amusing words of introduction, produced a tin whistle, which he has had since he was a boy, and played an Irish jig. An odd mixture indeed.

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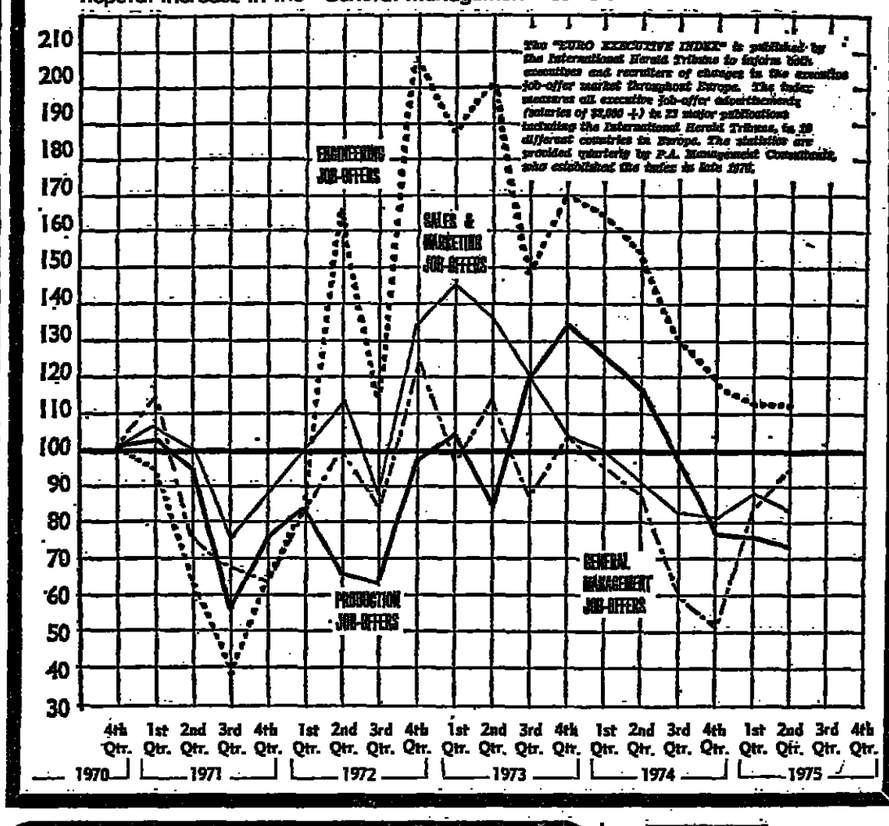
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ART MARKET

A Collector Who Turns To Dealing

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Nov. 7 (IHT).—Genuine collectors seldom take up dealing. When they do, the result is likely to be worth examining. The gallery La Gravure Médicis, which opened last April at 9 Rue Médicis, illustrates the point. The gallery, founded by a doctor, Jesse Marel, and his daughter, Elizabeth Meyer, opened its first exhibition, "Gravure en 1925," last Tuesday.

Dr. Marel has been collecting for 25 years, buying mostly at auction in Paris, London and Bern. He is responsible for building up the stock at the gallery. Though he goes there twice a week, he doesn't act like a dealer. For instance, although he has the store of knowledge that characterizes collectors of long standing, he does not take the businessman's attitude when pricing items. *The core of the stock* is several thousand prints comes from his own collection, bought with that extra care that can never be given to commercial buying. As a result, a number of the items offered for sale approach perfection with the broadest possible margins, fine printing, *impeccable condition*. For these qualities, Dr. Marel could ask for prices higher than the average.

Selling Prices

But Dr. Marel doesn't take advantage of this or even take it into account. The low pricing is not due to any unawareness on Dr. Marel's part. It stems from his deliberate policy of basing selling prices on what he paid himself rather than the price he would expect to get. He probably holds the year's record for the best pieces at the lowest prices. *The first lot in his exhibition* is a 1925 engraving is a trial proof of Pierre Bonnard's "Femme Debout Dans Sa Baignoire" printed on China paper: At 8,000 francs, it is definitely reasonable. Henri Rouart, the dean of French collectors of prints, came to the show. He commented on prices as he went through a folder. "This is not terribly expensive" was his refrain. He concluded his inspection by advising Mrs. Meyer to add another 1,000 francs to "La Perdrix Rouge," a well-known etching by Jean-Emile Laboureur done in 1926.

Mrs. Meyer is equally divorced from the usual dealer's attitude. After graduating from "Sciences Po," the French school which trains future higher civil servants, she spent three years in the public relations section of a French ministry and another year and a half with an advertising agency before joining her father in founding the gallery.

A born collector like her father, she has a way of expressing her own tastes that is refreshing as it is rarely found among her fellow dealers. "I appathe it," she said as she passed a drawing by Lucien Hervieu, disapprovingly adding, "But it will sell very well." Such suffering however rarely needs to be endured because most of the prints stocked reflect the taste of Dr. Marel and his daughter.

There is a small but excellent selection of prints by old masters, including Rembrandt, who is represented by such a glamorizer as "The Jewish Bride" in a very fine printing that once belonged to the Fogg Museum of Art. A stamp identifying it as a duplicate explains why it was weeded out of the collection. And there is a larger collection of impressionist and modern prints. The collector's touch gives the two selections an aesthetic unity that is one of the many uncommon features of the gallery.

Mrs. Meyer says that they plan to hold two major exhibitions a year, one devoted to a single artist and another focusing on a theme.

The present exhibition is very much a collector's idea. It is as interesting to the general public as it is to collectors. Instead of *just showing top pieces by top* artists that are bound to sell instantly, which is the more profitable way in the short term, they have brought out, with the stars, a whole series of works that are little known even to specialists. Most striking was Jacques Villon's series of so-called *gravures d'interprétation*, an 18th-century French phrase referring to engravings done by professional engravers after the work of well-known painters.

In the years 1920-1930, Jacques Villon's etchings interested no one, although his "Petit-Bouquet" of 1926, included in the exhibition, proves he was a great master of cubist engraving. He accepted the offer of the Galerie Bernheim Jeune to do aquatints after the paintings of Renoir, Marquet, Rouault, Picasso and many others.

He created masterpieces not terribly popular to this day because of deeply ingrained bias against works made after other works. Yet his own version of Renoir's "La Loge" done about 1925 or even better his 1928 version of Metzinger's "La Tasse de Thé," a cubist portrait of a woman, can be held among the best buys in 1925 graphics at 5,000 francs and 5,500 francs.

Equally remarkable is the discovery of some artists unknown but to a handful of specialists the world over. Few have heard of Jean-Louis Boussingault (1883-1943) whose double portrait called "Confidences," a superb etching, 49 by 65 centimeters, is priced at 600 francs. And while Charles-Georges Dufresne's name is familiar to a few, even they have seldom seen his etching called "Chasseurs de Lion," done in 1923. The specimen for sale at 1,500 francs numbered 23 of 40 would hardly fetch less than that at any auction should it turn up.

It is typical of father and daughter to have laid emphasis on their selection of Jean-Emile Laboureur's copper engravings and woodblocks rather than the work of their celebrities—such as Albert Marquet's "La Baie de Naples," Marquet's most famous lithograph, or Pierre Bonnard's "Femme Nue Assise dans la Baignoire," possibly Bonnard's finest litho. Their passion for Laboureur's work, shared by expert dealer Marcel Lecomte and a small group of sophisticated collectors, is inspired by the technical excellence of his craft and the considerable role Laboureur had in the development of 20th-century graphics.

A retrospective to be held at the Bibliothèque Nationale within the next two years will stir up interest in Laboureur's work and has already started speculative buying on a small scale. His most famous print, "Le Tir Forain," done in 1920, and greatly admired by Dunoyer de Segonzac and Goerg, is already quite expensive at 6,500 francs—a price level largely due to Marcel Lecomte's militant exertions on Laboureur's behalf.

One last original feature of this show: All the prices on the list are not subject to change, at least during the exhibition.



"Le Balcon sur la Mer" by Jean-Emile Laboureur.

Around the European Galleries

Paris

Maîtres Populaires Bulgares, Galerie Séraphine, 22 Rue de l'Odéon, Paris 6, to Dec. 20.

This attractive little exhibition is devoted to Bulgarian folk artists painting in a style which is not so much naïf as it is directly tied in to popular traditions of representation. Fresh and charming landscapes in oil, engravings and wood cuts, and a selection of objects of craft (jewelry, clay animals, colored wool necklaces, etc.) The show was organized with the assistance of the Bulgarian Embassy.

* * *

Frank Stella, Galerie Daniel Templon, 30 Rue Beaubourg, Paris 3, to Nov. 15.

Five recent works by American artist Frank Stella. They are described as paintings but they are more precisely painted aluminum low-reliefs of roughly quadrangular form, each surface being painted in a different color and the color being applied in a different manner: as smooth as on the body of a car, in a large rough scribble, etc. The effect is both monumental and low-key.

* * *

Sandorfi, Galerie Beaubourg, 5 Rue Pierre-au-Lard, Paris 4, to Dec. 15.

This is a very peculiar and obsessional world of painting. Sandorfi uses a photo-realist approach to representation and handles subjects that are like still shots from an alienated hell. Why is it that a small scar on a woman's face here is more disturbing than anything more violent might be? Perhaps because it seems to signify so much more ,to imply the threatening universe of paranoia, and a form of morbid acceptance. In his line Sandorfi is extremely eloquent and talented.

* * *

Jo Delahaut, Galerie Marguerite Lemy, 4 Rue Beaubourg, Paris 4, to Dec. 20.

A retrospective show of paintings by the Belgian artist Jo Delahaut who was, in 1952, co-founder of the "Art Abstrait" group in Belgium. Works shown range from the 1940s to the present and show a progression from flat compositions (gray, white and black, for instance) in an angular, rather constructivist manner, to more contemporary notions such as that of the frame-like structure that is itself the painting, with no canvas inside. Sober, meticulous —an intellectualized sensibility.

* * *

Qualité, Galerie Kamer et Cie, 34 Rue de Seine (in the courtyard), Paris 6, to Dec. 13.

Nearly 80 items of high quality ranging over the globe (Asia, the American continent, Africa, Indonesia, Oceania) and back into time to the 8th century BC. Some very unusual and unusually ancient African stone sculptures, a silver statuette from Dahomey, Tibetan divinities, Byzantine and Coptic art, Persian miniatures, etc.

MICHAEL GIBSON.

Rome

Mattiacci- L'Attico. 22 Via C. Beccaria, Rome, until Nov. 15.

The floor of the huge gallery —once an underground garage— is covered with sand. Twin aluminum cones are buried in it and, looking through them, at the bottom you discover mounds of pigment. The walls of the gallery are lined with 73 blown-up, head-on photographs of American Indians, stark men and women, sometimes nude, done before the turn of the century, in sharp contrasts of black and white. Among these dignified portraits full of power and pride, the present-day Mattiacci has inserted portraits of himself, decked out in Indian garb. And he titles the whole offering "Resuscitation of a Myth." Is the pigment blood, war paint, preparation for sand painting? Does Mattiacci's ambitious tableau mean to be social conscious and accusatory, or nostalgic and a homage? The sand and the periscope contraption are conceived in terms of space, and alone could work as evocative sculptural form. A sense of tragic grimness might have prevailed in the portraits but this is spoiled by Mattiacci by using his own face. Eventually he might clarify his ideas and his obvious capacities in the direction of sculpture, but in the meantime his extravaganza, though spectacular, does not come off.

* * *

Corneille. Galleria C.M. 26 Via Condotti, Rome, until Nov. 17.

Stars, lollipop flowers, dogs and opulent ladies swim over Corneille's dream landscapes, in drawings and gouaches. Eroticism underlying apparent innocence, childlike line and imagery which are in fact highly sophisticated. complacency coupled with sinister meaning—all these contrasts make the small pictures, conceived as the diary of a stay in a tower near Macerata, attractively perverse. The wickedness is carried further by a certain art-nouveau taste for color and pattern. Like Alan Davie, this painter, once member of the Cobra group, tries to hide his contemporary urbanity under a beguiling awkwardness.

* * *

Giulia Napoleone. Il Segno. 4 Via Capolecase, Rome, until Nov. 15.

Napoleone employs the most noble of graphic techniques, engraving, to construct delicate abstractions. Nebulae of tiny dots of different strength, squares filled with varied stippled patterns juxtaposed against each other, horizontal tracer marks which create the schema of subtle perspectives, combine in small constellations. Napoleone has perfected a method of her own, tapping in all the small perforations with a stylus she has fashioned herself. Her craftsmanship leaves nothing to be desired, though her dainty images may at times tend toward the precious.

* * *

Group. Trifalco. 22/A Via del Vantaggio, Rome, until Nov. 17.

Three young new figurative artists, painting positively and intensely, show promise. Guaricci is the most painterly, and in his oils cast off objects, dolls, cans, desiccated sunflowers lead a more robust existence than the shadowy children playing among them under muted skies. D'Andrea, painting forceful wild animals condemned to live in cages, works with a phototechnique. So does Bufacchi, depicting half-dressed, somber figures on beaches and in the privacy of their own dark rooms.

* * *

Pozzati. Oca. 42 Via dell'Oca, Rome, until Dec. 1.

Pozzati, until recently painting sly, gay conundrums, has turned to collage. A few small papers, elegantly torn, are tasteful and apt. But larger collage reliefs, sometimes incrusted with a calligraphy of fat white paint squiggles or, lined with shreds of papers in rows like scales or crossed with repeats of printed cards, a blob of paint deftly hiding a nail here, a leaf covering a seam or staple there, take away one's appetite. Apart from the surfeit of texture, these cleaned-up objects and their seeming playfulness are calculated to appeal to those who find the funkiness of the true objet trouvé unpalatable.

* * *

Ernst Fuchs. Don Chisciotte. 21 Via Brunetti, Rome, until Nov. 15.

One of the leaders of the new Viennese surrealism indulges in erotic fantasies in his etchings —nightscapes peopled with elaborate, muscular nudes.

—EDITH SCHLOSS.



"Le Bain," a gouache and ink by Corneille, in Rome.

Correction

An article with the headline "Big Names and a Cooking School" was written by Craig Claiborne and not William Claiborne as indicated in the Nov. 7 International Herald Tribune. The IHT regrets the error.

ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (IHT).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films

"The Hiding Place," which was produced by an adjunct of the Billy Graham Evangelistic Association, is the true story of a family of Dutch Christians living in Haarlem during the Nazi occupation and what terrible things befall them after being arrested for helping Jewish refugees.

Vincent Canby writes, "It is not the sort of film that explores philosophical alternatives." It presents a very specific kind of faith as dramatically as possible when there is no real contest of ideas.

The material does not test the skills of the cast, which includes Julie Harris and Jeannette Clift as two sisters and Arthur O'Connell as their father. Their Dutch accents "sound quite Swedish on occasion."

"Black Christmas," a Canadian film, stars Olivia Hussey and Keir Dullea. A. H. Weiler says it is a "whodunit that begs the question of why it was made." It's a moody depiction of the Christmas slaying of university sorority sisters and their housemother. The film "dotes largely on obscenities that are no more pointed than the violence, dull direction and pedestrian performances."

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THEATER IN LONDON

Brecht Revisited

By John Walker

LONDON, Nov. 7 (IHT).—The horror of brainwashing, that harsh and manipulative method of breaking down a person's individuality and substituting another less troublesome personality, was brilliantly anticipated in Bertolt Brecht's play "A Man's a Man." It showed in witty, concentrated form not only how precarious can be our sense of identity but also how we are defined by the paraphernalia of the state—that a man is nothing without some bureaucratic categorization, of passport, identity or credit card.

It is this aspect of the play, which gives it its modern flavor despite its setting in Kipling's India, that is ignored in Bernard Pomerance's adaptation at the Hampstead Theater Club.

Mr. Pomerance keeps to Brecht's plot of how a passive waterfront worker, Galy Gay, is turned into a ferocious soldier by a routine that has become brutally familiar in the modern world. He is tricked into selling a nonexistent elephant, accused of and tried for the "crime," condemned to death and even given a mock execution until, in an excess of self-induced guilt, he is happy to embrace a new personality in order to escape his torment.

But otherwise, he has rewritten the play to point another message, that war is simply an extension of capitalist business methods, that authoritarian structures serve debased ends—"We discipline ourselves in order to degrade others," is how an army sergeant jauntily puts it.

Less Dangerous

Because Mr. Pomerance writes well and wittily, his play is an interesting one. Because Roland Rees directs with great force, it is an effective and, occasionally, rousing one. But it is not Brecht's play and it is lesser than the original because it is itself a form of dramatic brainwashing—it substitutes for a vibrant original something more conventional; it changes a complex play into something simpler and, although it was obviously not their intention, something less dangerous.

Apart from presenting war as a capitalist enterprise, Mr. Rees's direction also emphasizes the sexual excitement of battle, the latent lust and sadism in Brecht's play, in scenes between Sergeant Fairchild, whose military discipline crumbles before passion brought on by the rains, and Widow Begbick, one of the earliest of Brecht's tough female survivors.

The production also plays down the colonial flavor of the original, influenced by Kipling, although loutish British soldiers loot temples and generally slaughter the natives. What is left is variations on the theme of the profit motive that animates not only the military but also the priests.

It gains from the charming and bemused performance by Stefan Kalipha as Galy Gay, an identikit man anxious to be reshuffled by others. The acting of the rest of the cast is broad, forceful and lively, although none of them can do much to the songs that punctuate the action, set as they are to harsh tunes by Hans Brown.

On Tuesday, the Theater Workshop's new season opens at the Theater Royal, Stratford East, with a musical version of Mrs. Gaskell's "Cranford," adapted by Joan Littlewood with music by Carl Davis and lyrics by John Wells.

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42¼	33¾ AbbtLab .80	18	299	42	41¼	41⅝	— ⅜
47⅞	33¼ ACF In 2.60	6	53	39⅜	38	38¼	+ ¼
10⅜	7 AcmeCiv .50	5	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	
4¼	1¾ AdmDg .04e	8	26	2½	2¼	2½	+ ⅛
11	7¼ AdmEx .77e		59	9¾	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
6¼	2½ Adms Millis		2	4	4	4	—
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10	7¼ AdvInv .24e		20	7½	7¾	7½	
21¾	17¼ AetnaLf 1.80	13	156	22¾	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
7	6⅜ Agnirre Co	37	8	5¾	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
12	6⅞ Ahmans .20	5	3	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
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84½	69¼ AlaP pf8.28		x100	78½	76½	76½	
17⅞	9 Alaska Intrs	7	18	11⅛	10⅜	10⅝	— ⅛
19⅜	13 Albanyin .60	11	1	14½	14½	14½	
8⅜	4⅜ AlbertoC .36	17	19	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
23¼	12¼ Albertsn .60	19	11	21	20⅜	20⅝	— ⅛
26⅜	16⅝ AlcanAlu .80	12	273	20⅛	20	20	+ ⅛
14⅞	7⅛ AlcoStd .56	5	5	8	14	14	
22	15¼ Alcoa 3.00	5	83	24	23¾	24	+ ⅛
7⅜	2½ Alexdrs .16e	7	8	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
6¼	1⅜ AlfaMi .48e		10	2½	2	2½	+ ⅛
71⅜	6⅜ AlleCp .45e	6	8	7¾	7¼	7¼	
26⅞	20⅜ AlleLud 1.80	5	15	23½	23⅛	23⅛	
36⅝	31¼ AlleLud pf 3		4	34	34	33¾	— ⅛
16¾	13⅜ AlleRw 1.52	8	47	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
11⅞	4⅝ AllenGrp .20	15	5	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
42	27 AlldC 1.60	8	268	37⅜	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅝
15⅜	8⅝ AlldMnt .60	6	9	10¾	10	10¼	+ ⅛
15⅜	10⅝ AlldProd 1	48	9	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
46¾	15⅜ AlldStr 1.60	9	70	45½	45⅛	45⅝	— ⅛
55	54½ AlldStr pf 4		y30	53¾	53¾	53¾	
4	2⅛ Alld Supmkt		24	3¼	3	3	
12¾	8¾ AllisChal .36	6	91	12¼	11⅝	11⅞	
8	5⅜ AlltrAut .56	8	3	7	7	7	
12½	6 AlphaP .36p	8	8	6¾	6¼	6½	— ⅛
50¼	27⅛ Alcoa 1.24	14	x78	37½	36¾	36⅝	+ ⅛
45⅞	25¾ AmalgSug 3	2	2	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	+ ⅛
59¼	28⅛ Amax 1.75	10	142	40	38	40	— ⅛
16	6 AMBAC .60	6	38	13⅜	13¼	13¼	
5⅜	3 Amcord .28	5	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
19¾	13¾ Amerce 1.20	5	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
33½	23¼ Amrc pf2.60		4	16¾	15⅞	16¼	+ ⅛
23¾	15⅛ A Hess .28b	4	161	15⅞	15¼	15⅝	
57¼	42 A Hes pf3.50		39	46	45¼	45¼	— ½
22	7⅜ AAirFlit .48	10	31	11⅝	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
10½	5½ Am Airlin		142	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
14	3¼ A Baker .40	3	7	11	11	11	+ ⅛
43⅜	39½ A Brnds 2.60		3	42	39⅝	35	— ⅛
32⅜	23¼ AmBdcst .80	12	73	22	21½	21½	+ ¼
34½	28 A Can 2.20a	7	49	29¼	29¼	29⅜	+ ¼
23¼	18¾ A Can pf1.75		5	20¾	20¾	20⅝	
3⅜	1 AmCen Mtg		40	1¼	1	1⅛	— ⅛
19¼	13¾ A Chain 1.20	8	12	17¼	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
28⅜	20⅝ A Cyan 1.50	11	113	23⅜	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
29½	16½ ADSitTel .56		2150	45¼	45¼	45¼	
14	11 AmDualVt		11	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
21	14¾ AmElPw 2	9	578	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
12¼	3⅜ AFamily .28	6	x29	8¼	8¼	8¼	
6	2¾ AmFin .10p		2350	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
144	8 AmF pf.75p			21	21	21	
24½	20⅞ AGISd 1.96e		14	23¼	23⅛	23½	
17¾	14⅛ AGenCv 1.32		6	19	18⅞	19	
13⅜	9 A Gnins .60	6	19	12¾	12⅜	12⅝	— ⅛
22½	17⅜ A Gin pf1.80		5	21¼	20¾	21	— ⅛
16⅛	5¾ AmHoist .70	5	x30	13⅜	13¼	13¼	
45⅛	27¾ A Home .92	23	760	36¼	35⅝	36	+ ⅛
28⅛	25⅝ AmHosp .30	24	121	33⅜	33¼	33¾	+ ⅛
5	1⅞ Am Invest		12	2	2	2	
7⅛	3¼ A Medfct .12	4	8	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
7¼	1¾ A Medicorp	4	39	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
7⅛	3¾ Am Motors		116	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
39¼	29¾ ANatG 2.54b	5	68	31¼	31¼	31⅜	— ⅛
9⅜	3⅝ Am Seating	5	3	8¼	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
13⅝	5⅝ AmSbip .65b		1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
15½	8¼ AmStand .80	6	37	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
53	41¾ A Std pf4.75		2	53¼	53¼	53¼	+ ¼
9⅜	6 AmSterl .20	10	3	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
30⅜	24⅞ AmStrs 1.60	6	26	27¼	26¾	26⅞	
52	49¾ AmT&T 3.40	10	480	49¾	49¾	49¾	— ⅛
38⅝	29 AmT&T pf 4		20	53½	53⅛	53⅛	+ ⅛
45¼	40½ ATT pf$3.74		7	45¼	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
46	39¼ ATT pfA3.64		4	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅛
10¼	8¼ AWatWk .64	4	13	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
1⅝	1 AW 5pf1.25		y240	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
18⅜	8½ Ameron 1	4	8	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
21¼	10½ Ametek 1	11	114	20⅜	19⅞	19¾	
22	9¾ AMF In 1.24	4	69	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
48¾V	14⅛ AMP Inc .37	32	197	27⅛	26¾	26⅞	— ⅛
7⅝	2⅜ Ampex Corp		34	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
4⅜	1½ Amrep Corp		13	1⅝	1½	1½	
41¾	25½ Amstar 2.40	4	52	37⅛	37	37	— ⅛
52	35 Amst pf2.65		5	50½	50½	50½	+ ½
70¼	38¼ Amsted 2.40	5	11	59	58¼	58¼	— ⅛
6¼	5¼ Amtel .32	4	36	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
20⅜	13½ Anacond .60		69	16½	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
38⅜	20¼ AndCiy 1.20	8	79	39¾	38⅜	39⅛	+ 1
25¼	14 AnchrH 1.20	9	66	25⅜	25	25¼	+ ½
8¼	4½ Angelica .12	7	26	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
22½	9¼ AnsulCo .55t	4	39	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
15	9¼ Apache .50	8	12	11	11	11	+ ⅛
23¼	9½ ApcoOil .49t	10	30	22	21¾	22⅝	+ ⅛
4¼	1⅜ Applfd Mag		14	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	9⅛ APL Cp .60	5	3	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
4	1⅛ Applfd Mag		14	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
38	38 ARA Sv 1.05	12	7	45	44¾	44¾	— ½
11⅜	6⅞ ArcafaN .64	5	216	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
41¼	16½ ArchrD .25b	16	113	39¾	38	38	— ⅝
4⅛	2¼ Arlstar		13	2¾	2¼	2¼	
16⅜	11⅜ ArizPSv 1.35	5	126	15	14¾	14⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	4¼ ArkBest .35r		3	7¾	7½	7½	+ ⅛
28⅜	20¾ ArkLGVS .%%	⅛	—	14.94%	3	21	21	+ ⅛
22½	20¼ ArkLaGas 1		4	21	21	21	— ⅛
4	1⅜ Arlen RltyD		14	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
34	23 Armco 1.60a	5	78	25⅜	25	25	— ⅛
30⅛	22¾ Armr pf 2.10		27	25⅝	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
53	43½ Armr pf4.75		x210	44½	44½	44½	
28	17¼ ArmstCk .80	28	93	24¼	24⅛	24½	+ ⅛
17⅛	10½ Armst Rub	12	15	13¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
14	10½ AroCorp 1	7	10	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅛
9¼	5⅜ Arvin .22t	22	168	10	9¾	9¾	
47¾	29 ASA Ltd .80		10	34½	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
19¾	13 Asarco .60	10	248	13⅜	12¾	13⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	16½ AshlOil 1.50	5	105	20⅜	19⅞	20	
46	36¼ AshlO pf2.40		6	40	39¼	39¼	— 1⅛
35⅜	16¼ AsdDrG 1.40	9	67	34⅜	33¼	33⅝	— ⅛
25¾	17¼ AsdSpg 1.40	6	3	21¾	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
10¼	5¼ Athlone .40	3	63	7¾	7⅝	7½	— ⅛
5⅜	1½ AtlCoM .15e		10	1½	1½	1½	
19½	12¾ AtlCyEl 1.54	8	22	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	— ⅛
110	75½ AtlRich 2.50	15	316	99¾	97	98⅛	+ ⅝
43	40 AtlRic pf3.75		2150	45¾	45¼	45¼	
150¾	129 AtlRch pf 3		4	149⅛	148⅜	149	— 1
73¼	52 AtlRc pf2.80		71	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜	+ ⅛
5¼	1⅛ Atlas Corp	30	801	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅛
9⅛	3⅜ ATO Inc .20	4	20	6¼	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
65	27¼ AutData .40	26	116	55	54¼	54¾	— 1
6	1¼ Autmtnd .20	6	12	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
7⅜	2⅜ Avco Corp		57	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
2¼	⅝ Avco Cp wt		11	¾	¾	¾	— 1-16
36¼	9¼ AvcoCp pf		3	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ½
29¼	19 AveryPd .30	36	28	27	26½	27	+ ½
9⅜	5⅛ Avis Inc	7	25	7	7	7	
9⅝	4⅜ Avnetinc .40	4	100	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
21	12 Avnet pf 1		1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
51¼	27⅜ AvonPd 1.48	20	365	47¼	42¾	43	+ ¼
24½	12½ AztecOG .30	17	6	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛

B

32⅜	10¼ BabckW .80	6	29	18⅜	17⅞	18	— ⅛
7⅜	3 Bache .30b	6	39	5¼	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
11⅞	6½ Bakerin .24	15	3	9¾	9¼	9¾	+ ⅛
38⅜	32 Baker Fr .42	16	161	45¼	44¾	44¾	— ½
11⅜	6¼ BaldDH .60	6	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
20¼	14⅜ Ball Cp .70	6	2	19	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
15¼	8¾ BallyMf .02e	6	17	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
22¾	15½ BalGE 1.96	7	389	21¾	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
54	45¼ Balt pfB4.50		x10	51¼	51¼	51¼	
16⅝	11½ BanCal 1.34	4	4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
41¼	24¼ Bancinq Inc	17	69	25¾	25	25	— ⅛
6	2⅜ Bangr Punt		17	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
17	9 BanpP pf 2		2	9½	9½	9½	— ¼
84	24½ BkofNY 2.20	5	26	26¼	26⅛	26¼	
13¾	9½ Bk of Va .88	5	3	11½	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
42	28¾ BankTr 3	4	145	29¾	29¼	29½	— ⅛
25½	23¾ BnkT pf2.50		28	25	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅛
30¾	19¼ BarboN 1.68		3	27	27	27	
16⅝	10⅜ BarkCrf .60	13	57	15¾	15½	15½	— ⅛
8¾	4⅜ Basicinc .60	3	14	7¾	7	7	— ⅛
31⅜	14½ BatesMf .80	4	12	28⅜	28¼	28⅛	— ⅛
38½	21¾ Bausch .60	13	39	29¼	28¾	29⅛	+ ⅛
51¾	31¼ BaxtLab .19	30	223	41¼	40¾	41¼	+ ⅛
18	14½ BaySt G 1.80	5	9	19	18¾	19	+ ⅛
4⅜	3¼ BaykCg .24	22	2	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
24¾	14¾ BeatFds .60	14	495	24⅜	24	24	
11⅞	7⅝ BeatFd pf 4		222	122	122	122	+ 4¼
43	17⅜ Beckmn .50	16	80	42½	42	42¼	— ⅝
38⅜	23 BectDick .40	21	155	35¾	37¾	37⅝	
14⅜	6⅞ BeechA .75b	5	27	12¾	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
8	3¼ Beker .28	3	64	10⅝	10¾	10¾	
15¾	9⅞ Benkr pf1.50	3	3	11⅞	11¾V	11⅝	— ⅛
28½	14⅞ Burlind 1.20	19	29	27¼	27	27	— ⅛
42⅞	28¾ BurlNo .85b	12	84	32¾	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
7⅜	6¼ BurlNo pf.55		3	6¾	6¾	6⅝	+ ⅛
190⅜	61¼ Burrghs .60	21	363	81¾	80⅞	80⅞	— ⅜

C

5½	2⅛ CabCab For		34	2¾	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
23⅞	15¾ Cabot Cp .92		60	19½	19¼	19½	— ⅛
8¾	1¾ Cadence Ind		11	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
6¼	2⅜ Caesars Wrl	5	2	4	4	4	+ ⅛
4⅜	2¼ Cal Finanl	88	33	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
16¼	13¾ CalP Ut 1.52	7	17	15¼	15⅛	15¼	
18¼	7½ Callahn .30r	14	6	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
3⅛	1¼ Camm Brn		10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
36¼	19¼ CamRL .68a	m3	41	22⅜	21½	21½	— 1
34½	27⅜ CamSp 1.24	13	338	34¼	33¾	34¼	+ ⅛
17⅛	12½ CdnPac .86a	6	66	16⅜	13¾	13⅜	— ⅛
10	7⅜ CanalR 1.10	8	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
43½	22 CapCit Com	13	79	39⅜	38⅞	39	
28⅝	19 Cap Hold .54	18	x81	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	— ½
46⅜	28¼ Carbor 1.70	7	x28	48⅜	48¼	48⅝	+ ⅜
3½	2 Carling CKe		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
14⅜	9⅜ Carlisle .88	8	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
7⅝	6¾ CaroFrs .20		3	8	7⅞	7⅞	
18⅜	11 CarsPw 1.60	7	204	13½	13	13⅛	
26½	21½ CarrP pf2.67			25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
13½	6⅞ CarrCp .52	22	x46	9¼	8¾	9	+ ⅛
25	13¾ Cart Hw .80	13	x209	23¾	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
42½	24⅜ Carthw pf 2		x7	39	38¼	39	+ ⅛
22	15¼ Alcoma 3.00		27	17	17	17	
9⅛	6½ CartWall .40	8	11	7	6¾	6⅞	
9⅛	6½ CascNGs .92	13	6	8⅜	8¼	8¼	
17½	10¾ CastICk .80b	5	32	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
75¾	41 CaterpTra 2	11	452	72½	71¾	71¾	— ⅛
54	28¾ CBS 1.40	11	160	47½	46¾	47¼	+ 1⅛
7⅛	3⅝ CCI Corp		14	5	4¾	5⅛	— ⅛
16½	11¾ Ceco Cp 1.15	4	5	14½	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
47½	25⅝ Celanese 2.80	24	220	47½	45	45	— 1¼
51¼	41 Celn pfA4.50		1	48½	48½	48½	— ½
11½	5 Centex .12	27	76	8	8	8	
16⅞	12½ CenHud 1.72	7	21	17	16¾	17	+ ⅛
17⅜	11¼ CenIllLt 1.60	9	21	17	16¾	17	
29½	w5¼ CnelIP pf2.12		24	2810	28	28¼	— ⅛
12⅜	5⅜ CenIlPS 1.28	8	x23	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
20¼	14¼ CenLaEl 1.88	7	32	19⅝	19½	19½	+ ⅛
15	10⅜ CeMPw 1.34	9	26	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	— ⅛
18½	13⅜ CenSoW 1.16	10	293	16¾	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
½	CenTel 1.20 10	84	21¾	20⅜	21⅛	+ ¼	
25	6½ Centrn Data	71	s13	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
17¼	11¾ Cerro 1.20		21	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
13½	6¼ Cert-teed .60	17	118	12¾	13	13⅛	
20½	11¾ CessnaAir 1	7	24	19¼	19¼	19⅜	
mm1	pf5.50 .230	54	54	54	+ ½		
19¼	13⅜ Chml pf1.20		23	17	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
14	9 ChemSp .60	8	368	11⅞	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
6¼	4¼ CharCo .02h		4	74	5¼	5¼	
27½	18¾ Chartr NY 2	4	21	21¾	21¼	21⅜	— ⅛
9⅝	6¾ ChaseFd .60	30	7	8¼	8	8	
38¾	24⅜ ChaseM 2.20	4	896	25⅞	25½	25½	— ⅜
5¾	1¾ Chas Ind .13e		20	3¼	3	3¼	
21	7⅛ Chelsea .40	21	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
45¼	22⅛ Chemtn 1.40	4	55	32¼	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
43⅜	26½ ChmNY 2.88	4	118	27¾	28¼	29	— ⅛
38	28 ChaVa 1.80g	6	3	34¼	34¼	34¼	
37	27¾ Chesbo 1.36	31	80	33½	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
67	38 Chessie 2.10	10	35	35¾	33¾	33¾	
15⅝	10¼ ChiEast .65	5	1	13	12¾	13	
17¾	4¼ ChiMlw Cp	7	2	5	4⅞	4⅞	¼
31½	22¼ ChiPneT 2	7	2	27	28½	28	28½	— ⅛
4⅝	2¼ ChkFil .19f		6	3¼	3¼	3¼	
6¼	2¼ Chris Craft		54	6	5⅞	6	
10	8¼ Chrosal .78	6	12	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
14¼	7⅜ Chrysler		195	10¾	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
14⅜	7⅜ Chrysler wt		27	13-16	⅝	13-16	— 1-16
3¼	2⅜ CI Mtg Gp	31	2	3	3	3	
4⅜	2½ CI Rlt Inv		18	3⅜	2½	2½	
21¼	18⅜ CinBell 1.60	7	2	19¾	19½	19½	— ⅛
18½	14¾ CinGE 1.64	9	46	16¼	17⅝	18¼	+ ⅛
105¼	94¼ CinG pf9.28		8	79	78¼	78	— ⅛
23½	16¾ CinMjla 1.40	7	4	20	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
39	24⅜ CinTim 1.80	7	22	27	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
103	CinG pf 10.96		x2500	106¼	106¼	106¼	+ ¼
19¼	9⅞ CmsPow 2	8	79	18¼	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
72	52 CnPw pf7.72		x300	66¼	66	66½	
68	51¼ CnPw pf7.45		x128	66	65¼	66	+ ½
76	49 CnPow pf 6		6	72¼	72	72¼	+ ⅛
49	31¼ CnPw pf5.50		6	46¾	46¼	46¼	— ⅛
43¾	31½ CnPw pf4.50		x210	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ⅛
11¾	7⅜ Cont Air Lin	24	123	9¾	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
12½	7¼ ContCan 1.80	9	83	28¾	28¼	28⅛	— ⅛
11	7-16 Cnty Inv wt		16	¼	¼	¼	
21¾	11¾ Cnty In pf B2	38	178	17¾	16⅝	17¼	+ ⅛
23½	11¾ Cnty Stn 2		4	43½	43	43½	
34½	22¾ ClarkE 1.60	8	14	27⅝	27½	27⅝	
14½	7¾ ClarkOil .50	10	201	9¾	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
7	2¾ CLC A .24	8	3	5	5	5	
54	28¾ CBS 1.40	11	160	47½	46¾	47¼	+ 1⅛
1⅛	6⅝ ClvCliff 2.60a	10	36	27½	26⅝	27½	+ ⅛
23⅜	23⅜ ClevElI 2.48		3	24	24	24	
115¼	106½ ClevEl pf 12		x10	114	114	114	+ ¼
13½	6¼ Clorox 1.20	11	78	11	10¾	10⅞	
8	3¼ ClotPea .36	7	20	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
45	36½ CnDt pf4.50		7	42	42	41¾	— ⅛
29½	19¼ Conwood 2	7	5	29¼	29¼	29¼	
28⅜	19¼ Conrail 2		27	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
9⅜	4¼ Consinc .20f		2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
58½	33¾ Coopind 1.44	8	68	46⅝	46¼	46⅝	
9⅜	4¼ Cooper Lab		32	4¼	4¼	4¼	
9⅜	5¼ CoopTR .60	12	4	9¼	9¼	9¼	
11½	7½ Copelnd .60	10	7	9½	9¼	9⅝	— ⅛
36¾	16½ CoppRg .50a	5	12	18⅜	18	18⅛	— ⅛
42¼	19¼ Coppw 2.40b	5	313	41½	41¼	41½	— ⅛
3	1⅛ Cordra		14	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
55⅜	39⅞ CornG 1.12a	37	163	40½	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
	Cosins Mtg		24	7	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
9	4½ CowlesC .40	6	5	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
26⅞	10¼ CoxBdct .20	11	1	24¾	24¾V	24¾	— ⅛
50¼	32¾ CPC Int 2.14	24	457	45¾	44⅝	45⅜	— ⅛
32⅛	26½ CraneCo 2	4	11	45¼	45	45	— ¼
11½	11¼V CrtSG pf1.19		3	14¾	14¾	14¾	
93½	53¼ CocaCol 2.30	24	457	85¾	84⅝	85	+ ⅜
9⅞	4¾ CocaBtlg .40	16	473	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
1r	6½ ColchrBk .40	12	x54	9½	9	9¼	+ ⅛

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INTERNATIONAL
BUSINESS **Herald Tribune** FINANCE
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Bank of Japan Relaxes Its Money Policy

To Boost Economy; Fund Bond Issues

TOKYO, Nov. 7 (AP-DJ).—The Bank of Japan's policy board decided today to reduce reserve requirements on liquidity deposits and time deposits by 0.5 percentage point and 0.25 percentage point, respectively, effective Nov. 8.

A central bank spokesman said the reduction is designed to encourage economic recovery. But observers say the action is partly designed to promote sales of government bonds in coming months. The government plans to issue about 3,500 billion yen worth of national bonds beginning November in order to cover revenue shortages.

The decided revision calls for major city banks with outstanding deposits of more than 1,500 billion yen to hold 2 per cent reserves on time deposits and 3.75 per cent reserves on liquidity deposits.

The Bank of Japan revised the major bank classification by raising the classification's minimum deposits from 1,000 billion yen.

The class of largest banks had held as reserves 2.25 per cent of time deposits and 4.25 per cent of liquidity deposits.

Commercial banks with deposits of more than 300 billion yen but less than 1,500 billion yen will reserve 1 per cent of time deposits and 2.25 per cent of liquidity deposits.

Previously, the second-ranked group banks, with deposits of more than 100 billion yen but less than 1,000 billion yen, reserved 75 per cent of time deposits and 75 per cent of liquidity deposits.

Bankruptcies Rise

TOKYO, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—The number of bankruptcies in Japan during October reached a record 278 cases against 1,039 cases in September, because of prolonged recession, Tokyo Commerce & Industry Research Co. reported today.

The private credit bureau, whose statistics are used by the Bank of Japan, said economic recovery is slow to develop despite a new package of reflation measures adopted by the government in September.

The previous record number of bankruptcies was 1,179 cases in December last year.

Meanwhile the number unemployed in Japan rose to 990,000 in September from 940,000 in August and 690,000 in September 1974. This brought the unemployment rate to 1.9 per cent from 1.8 per cent in August.

Two Japan Firms Say Profit Falls

TOKYO, Nov. 7 (AP-DJ).—Profits and sales tumbled at Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd. and Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co. in the half year ended September 30, the companies reported today.

Net profit at Mitsubishi totaled 4.1 billion yen ($23.8 million), down from 8.1 billion yen in the year-ago half year, while sales fell to 267.1 billion yen from 549.4 billion.

The company set an unchanged 2.5 yen semi-annual dividend.

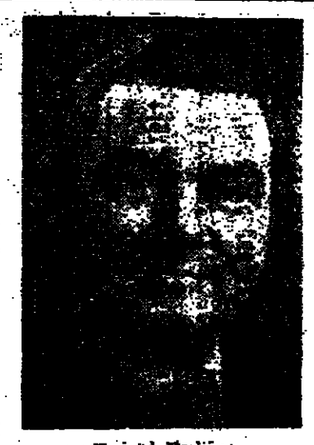
Tokyo Shibaura reported net profit at 3.1 billion yen, down from 7.4 billion yen, and sales of 207.7 billion yen, down from 423.5 billion.

The company cut its dividend to 2.5 yen from 3 yen.

Eurodollar Borrowings

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—Liabilities of U.S. commercial banks to their foreign branches fell $316 million to $116 billion in the week ending Oct. 29, the Federal Reserve Board said yesterday. This was $85 million higher than the level a year-ago week.

Eurodollar borrowings in the



Ernest Ruppe



Vincent Wasik

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Du Pont de Nemours International, in Geneva, has named Ernest Ruppe chairman. He will succeed Milton Campbell, who has retired. Mr. Ruppe formerly was director of the polyolefins division. Thomas Milligan was named deputy chairman and director of subsidiaries administration. He had been a director of the Latin American division.

* * *

Vincent Wasik has been named vice-president and general manager for Hertz Europe, Ltd. He had been serving as acting general manager. He is replacing Denis Israel.

* * *

David Wagstaff, a vice-president of First National City Bank, has been appointed head of the bank's world corporation group for the United Kingdom. Mr. Wagstaff succeeds vice-president Stewart Clifford, who has been assigned to Citibank's national banking group in New York.

* * *

Karl Pale has been appointed general manager of Girozentrale und Bank der Oesterreichischen Sparkassen, Austria's second largest bank. He is replacing Josef Taus, who has gone into Austrian politics.

* * *

Ernest Mitchell has been named president and chief executive officer of Crown Zellerbach International in Belgium. Formerly he was an executive vice-president of the parent company in San Francisco. He is replacing G.H. Gallway, who is now chairman.

* * *

SAS France has appointed Jean Haas as managing director of its operation in France, as of Jan. 1, 1976. He is replacing Tage Peterson, who was named divisional manager for South America. Mr. Haas was formerly the commercial director.

* * *

Borg-Warner Europe has appointed Roland Coppack as marketing director of plastics and H.W. Doelz as general manager of molding. Both men will be based in Brussels.

* * *

William Stovall, formerly vice-president of sales of Crawford & Russell, has been appointed vice-president of operations in The Hague. Leland Lutz, previously assistant vice-president, has been appointed vice-president of European sales.

* * *

Continental Illinois Bank & Trust Co. of Chicago has named Donald Clark as second vice-president at the European area headquarters in London. Mr. Clark will be in the bank's international cash management department.

* * *

Peter Robinson has been appointed vice-president, personnel, at Richardson-Merrell's subsidiary, Vick International, in Paris. Mr. Robinson was formerly personnel director.

U.K. to Borrow £975 Million To Finance Its Trade Deficit

LONDON, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—Britain today announced that it will borrow £975 million sterling from the International Monetary Fund to help finance its continuing heavy trade deficit.

The money will be drawn in the new year—£575 million from the special IMF oil facility set up last January to recycle the surplus revenues of oil-producer states, and £400 million from the normal borrowing facilities available to IMF members.

The announcement by the Treasury here followed informal talks with IMF officials over the past two weeks, and early approval is certain from the fund's executive board in Washington.

The loan application had been expected in view of Britain's continuing monthly trade deficits, the weakness of sterling, and a steady decline in the nation's monetary reserves over the last few months.

The news indicates that the government intends to continue borrowing until North Sea oil eases Britain's financial problems in the next five years.

The Treasury denied that the loan application was urgent or had been prompted by any sudden deterioration in the balance of payments or prospects of financing the deficit.

Britain's trade performance with the rest of the world this year would show a major improvement over 1974, the Treasury said, though conceding that "the reserves have fallen and there is still a deficit in prospect in the period immediately ahead."

"In the circumstances, and in particular since the oil facility will cease to be available unless we apply now, it is obviously prudent to supplement our external financing resources in this way," it added.

In applying for the oil-facility loan, Britain, like other borrowers, will have to give an undertaking not to introduce restraints on trade without consultation with the IMF.

The first-tranche drawing of £400 million under the normal IMF credit facilities leaves a further £800 million available to Britain if necessary. But each successive drawing is accompanied by tighter conditions.

No letter of intent is involved in this credit application, but further drawings would require the government to issue such a letter covering balance-of-payments goals over the next two years, an outline of monetary targets and some details over proposals to reduce the public-sector borrowing requirement, informed sources said.

Fed Reports Sharp Drop in Money Supply

Annual Rate Shows Decline of 3 Per Cent

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP-DJ).—The U.S. money surplus dropped sharply in the week ended Oct. 29, giving the Federal Reserve System additional leeway to ease monetary policy if it desires, according to figures released yesterday.

The development comes at a time when banks have been flush with reserves. According to the Federal Reserve, the banking system's reserve position in the week ended Wednesday was the easiest in almost 15 years.

The Fed estimated the money supply averaged a seasonally-adjusted $292.9 billion in the week ended Oct. 29, down from $294.3 billion the previous week.

According to preliminary estimates the money supply declined at an annual rate of about 3 per cent last month, in sharp contrast to the Fed's announced goals of a 5 to 8-per-cent growth rate.

Beginning early last month, the Fed loosened its credit reins because of the sluggish growth of the money supply and concerns about New York's fiscal woes. The latest statistics, some specialists reasoned, could give the Fed additional incentive to release the credit reins further.

The concern over New York City also affects the banking industry's prime rate. Because banks here hold large amounts of New York City securities, investors have been reluctant to bid aggressively for the banks' certificates of deposit.

Thus the rates on CDs, which represent large deposits left for a specific period of time, have risen recently. Rates on most other money-market instruments, by contrast, have declined.

In the week ended Wednesday, for instance, the rate on 90-day CDs trading in the resale market averaged 6.45 per cent, up from 6.16 per cent the previous week. Ninety-day commercial paper, on the other hand, garnered an average rate of 5.88 per cent, down from 5.93 per cent.

Fed figures also showed that commercial and industrial loans on the books of the 12 leading New York banks rose $291 million in the latest statement week. But about $175 million of the rise was caused by an increase in bankers' acceptances, or trade bills, which are normally considered money-market instruments but are counted as loans when held by banks.

The $291-million gain compared with an $11-million decline the previous week and a $510-million jump in the like 1974 week.

A Correction On Concorde

The round-trip fare via the Concorde supersonic jet between Paris and Rio de Janeiro was incorrectly reported in the IHT yesterday. Air France says the one-way cost is 6,425 French francs (about $1,475) and the the round-trip figure is double that amount and not 10,397 francs as reported.

Passengers starting from destinations other than Paris or traveling to points farther than Rio will pay the regular first class fare plus a premium of 1,071 francs for the part of the trip made on Concorde. This corresponds to a 20-per-cent surcharge for the supersonic flight over normal first-class subsonic fares.

Markets Closed

The Brussels Stock Exchange and other businesses will be closed Monday and Tuesday for national holidays. All markets in France will be closed Tuesday for a holiday.

Ford Cabinet Shake-Up Hits Aerospace Stocks

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP-DJ).—Whatever broader effects it has, President Ford's cabinet shake-up last weekend has increased the nervousness of holders of aerospace stocks, one of the stock market's strongest sectors this year.

In the removal of James Schlesinger as secretary of defense, many investors see the departure of a staunch proponent of increased defense expenditures. Donald Rumsfeld, his designated successor, is not necessarily viewed as a cream puff on defense spending but, for investors at least, he represents an unknown quantity next to Mr. Schesinger.

Although defense-related stocks have assumed a more jittery tone on the news of cabinet changes this week, it also must be said that some of the prime favorites were weakening before the news. That earlier reaction can be traced to investor apprehension over congressional cuts in defense appropriations for fiscal 1976, cuts which Mr. Schesinger vigorously challenged.

Some of the more widely followed stocks that have taken the Washington developments less than well include Raytheon and General Dynamics.

For all the recent uncertainty on budget and political grounds, analysis of the defense budget suggests that Mr. Schlesinger has been far more effective on behalf of his department than might be apparent, and that his successor will not be in a position to affect significantly either the fiscal 1976 or fiscal 1977 budgets.

These are among the conclusions drawn by Research From Washington, a subsidiary of Smith, Barney & Co., which tracks government actions of interest to investors. Despite the House cuts of $7.6 billion from the department's proposed $97.8-billion budget, "I think this is the most favorable defense appropriations budget we've ever had in peacetime," says Paul Nisbet, analyst at the Washington subsidiary.

"The budget is going through extremely well. The $90.2 billion voted by the House is $8.1 billion more than was allowed last year," he observes. The total covers appropriations for operations, personnel, retirement pay and other items, but the principal focus of investors is on the appropriations voted for procurement of military equipment and for research and development. These two sectors account for about $30.3 billion of the $90.3 billion.

"If you look at these separately," says Mr. Nisbet, "you find that the procurement budget of $21 billion voted by the House is 22 per cent above the same portion of last year's bill."

Lockheed Profit Up in Quarter But the Outlook Has Worsened

BURBANK, Calif., Nov. 7 (AP-DJ).—Lockheed Aircraft Corp. reported third-quarter net income soared 108 per cent but the large aerospace firm's figures were accompanied by its gloomiest assessment yet of prospects for its important L-1011 TriStar jet program.

Lockheed also disclosed it is discussing with its lending banks the possible extension of deadlines for consummation of two phases of its financing and recapitalization plan—a program essential to the company's future.

The plan must be approved by shareholders, but the company's annual meeting has been delayed by a squabble with the Securities and Exchange Commission over how much information to release about admitted overseas payoffs over the past few years.

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	902.0	704.0
Profits	12.7	6.1
Per Share	1.06	0.54
Nine Months		
Revenue	2,530.0	2,340.0
Profits	37.4	18.5
Per Share	3.18	1.63

Lockheed said that third-quarter earnings were lowered by a $6-million pre-tax writeoff caused by continuing production and technical difficulties in the construction of two large icebreakers, resulting in schedule delays and higher-than-expected operating costs. The profit surge was due to improvements in most programs and reduced interest expense, Lockheed said.

As in previous quarters, Lockheed said that its earnings are based on the assumption that it can sell 300 TriStars. So far, 117 of the wide-bodied passenger planes have been delivered, 37 are on firm order and there are an additional 57 second-buy orders that have minimal down payments.

But because of economic uncertainties and a commercial airline industry that has done more limping than flying recently, Lockheed's view of TriStar sales prospects has turned decidedly pessimistic.

Putting on its best face, the company said it still believes there is a potential market for about 300 TriStars, but for the first time it said that this figure would have to include new TriStar models, which would require added development costs.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profit in Millions of Dollars.

Boeing

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	794.6	914.8
Profits	17.32	17.20
Per Share	0.82	0.81
Nine Months		
Revenue	2,674.0	2,724.0
Profits	55.76	53.24
Per Share	2.63	2.51

Columbia Gas System

Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	256.19	228.67
Profits	7.98	7.55
Per Share	0.16	0.20
Year		
Revenue	1,432.72	1,165.31
Profits	112.41	100.64
Per Share	3.24	3.07

General Dynamics Corp

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	479.2	539.9
Profits	16.18	12.73
Per Share	1.51	1.22
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,578.5	1,418.3
Profits	56.21	29.60
Per Share	5.31	2.82

1974 figures restated to reflect change to LIFO accounting system.

Halliburton

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	1,183.9	885.7
Profits	67.4	47.9
Per Share	3.50	2.49
Nine Months		
Revenue	3,163.5	2,191.0
Profits	162.2	109.1
Per Share	8.43	5.68

Leaseway Transportation

Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	357.99	347.89
Profits (millions)	14.17	12.29
Per Share	1.98	1.89

Ralston Purina

Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	795.7	853.1
Profits	28.00	21.50
Per Share	0.79	0.61
Year		
Revenue	3,150.0	3,070.0
Profits	99.50	90.70
Per Share	2.80	2.56

Rockwell International

Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	1,235.1	1,292.6
Profits	30.9	29.6
Per Share	0.91	0.88
Share Dil	0.83	0.83
Year		
Revenue	4,943.4	4,408.5
Profits	101.6	130.3
Per Share	2.96	4.14
Share Dil	2.72	3.63

Schlumberger

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	398.8	298.7
Profits (millions)	60.(	39.2
Per Share	1.07	0.71
Nine Months	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	1,154.3	873.1
Profits (millions)	155.1	102.4
Per Share	2.80	1.86

White Motor

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	273.1	347.3
Profits	46.42*	6.11
Per Share	——	0.71
Nine Months		
Revenue	928.5	1,035.0
Profits	53.76*	21.46
Per Share	——	2.50

*Loss

Big Board Prices Fall Despite Bank Rate Cut

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (IHT).—Stocks declined today for the first time in four sessions despite another quarter-point reduction in the prime interest rate by First National City Bank.

Demand for stocks was hampered at the outset by a jump in the U.S. October employment rate, but analysts said the major factor dominating investment policy of most portfolio managers was the fiscal problems of New York City, where it still was not clear the city had sufficient funds to meet its financial obligations through Dec. 1.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 5.12 points to 835.80. At 3 o'clock it was off 5.91.

Advancing issues narrowly outran decliners, 709 to 695.

Volume totaled 15.93 million shares compared with 18.6 million yesterday.

Oil shares were among the weakest spots. Exxon dropped a point to 86 1/2, with Continental Oil down 1 5/8 to 55 3/8, and heavily-traded Texaco off 3/8 to 28 on 408,300 shares.

A congressional committee approved a compromise oil pricing plan last night that would temporarily roll back the price of domestically produced oil 14 per cent.

Trinity Industries fell 2 3/8 to 28. The company said it knew of no reason for the stock's decline.

Bethlehem Steel, the weakest spot in its group, lost a point to 31 1/2.

General Dynamics dropped 1 1/4 to 39 3/4, although it reported higher earnings after the market closed yesterday.

IBM, Burroughs and Polaroid surrendered fractions, as did American Telephone, the most widely held issue.

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 0.11 to 83.34.

The most active issue was U.S. Filter, closing at 9 5/8, down 5/8 on volume of 31,100 shares.

The bond markets ended the day with modest gains following the further cut in federal funds rate levels by the Federal Reserve Bank.

The government sector showed the best gains with prices averaging 1/2 point on the week.

Corporates advanced only about 1/4 point on balance, as dealers reported progress being hampered by a large buildup in dealer inventory levels.

Treasury bill prices moved sharply higher in afternoon trading, cutting yields by 13 basis points on the three and six-month maturites and by six basis points on the year bill.

Dealers said buying interest increased during the afternoon when it became apparent the Federal Reserve was not going to drain reserves through reverse repurchase agreements, in an effort to limit the decline in federal funds rates.

Federal funds opened at 5 1/4 per cent today, but eased further in afternoon trading to close at 5 per cent.

In Chicago grain futures closed on generally irregular tones on the Board of Trade. Trade was mixed but the pace most of the time was rather slow.

Consumer Prices In OECD Area Up 0.7% in Month

PARIS, Nov. 7 (AP-DJ).—Consumer prices in the 24-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) increased 0.7 per cent in September, up from 0.4 per cent in August, the OECD announced today.

The acceleration was partly seasonal, but was aggravated by rising food prices and in some countries by increases in administered prices, the report said, adding that the tendency towards a narrowing in the dispersion of national inflation rates has continued.

The increase over the 12 months to September was 10.4 per cent, down from 11 per cent at the end of August, and the lowest year-to-year rate since December 1973.

Among major member countries, Canada had the lowest rate of increase in September with 0.2 per cent and Japan the highest with 1.9 per cent.

For the 12 months to September, Switzerland had the lowest inflationary rate with 6.4 per cent, followed by Germany, 6.1 per cent, the United States, 7.8 per cent, Denmark, 8.6 per cent and Austria, 8.7 per cent.

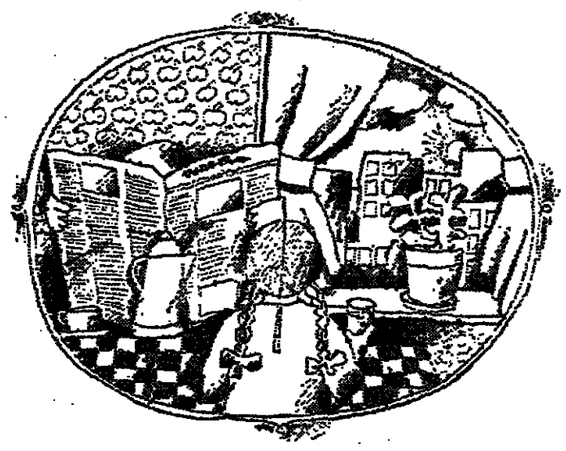
Britain was still far ahead of other major members for the 12 months to September, with an inflationary rate of 26.6 per cent, followed by Italy, 13 per cent, France, 10.7 per cent, Canada, 10.7 per cent and Japan 10.3 per cent.

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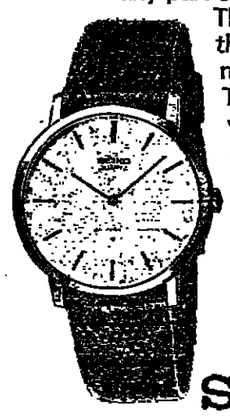
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New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 7

(Continued from Page 8.)

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
11½	9⅝	SwstPSv .98	9	x76	10⅞	10¾	10¾+	⅛
9⅝	5	Sparton .24a	4	6	7⅛	7	72	
13¼	6⅛	SperryHut 1	9	6	9¾	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
34	27¾	Sprry H pf 3		2	30½	30½	30½+	½
48⅝	25⅜	SperryR .76	11	192	44¾	43¾	44 +	¼
12⅝	5⅜	Sprague El		9	6¾	6½	6¾	
10⅞	8⅜	Spring M .75	22	10	10¾	10⅝	10⅝+	⅜
20⅞	14⅛	SquarD 1.10	14	28	20¼	19⅞	20	
41½	24⅝c	Squibb .90	17	x41	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛	
61	34⅞	StaleyM 1.60	6	41	58⅞	58	58⅛+	⅛
23⅜	19⅝	StPoor 1.92a	h	10	22⅛	22¼	22L+	⅛
39¾	33	StBrand 1.14	16	x67	37⅜	36¾	36⅞	
50⅝	28¼	StBPaint .32	25	6	40⅝	40¼	40¼—	1
33	22⅛	StdOilCal 2	6	x398	29	28½	28½+	⅛
† 53¼	36	StdOilInd 2	8	605	41½	40⅝	41½+	⅝
85¼	44½	StOilOh 1.36	21	x194	68⅝	67¼	68 +	⅝
55	50	SO Oh pf3.75		z110	50	50	50	
11¼	6⅝	StdPress .40	5	13	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	6
lg5	n5⅛	StdPrud .66	13	111	5¾	5½	5⅝	
10¼V	7⅜	Standex .56	5	14	10¼	10	10¼+	½
21¼	12¾	StanWks .96	9	12	16⅞	16½	16⅞+	⅜
8⅞	6	Stanray .60		5	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
19¾	14⅛V	Starrett 1	6	3	17¼	17	17¼	
4¼	¾	StaMuf Inv		35	15-16	15-16	15-16+1-16	
12	9⅝	StaMS 1.10e		14	11	10⅞	1 +	⅛
87	40	StaufCh 2.40	8	202	79⅞	78⅞	79⅛—	⅜
16⅞	4⅝	Sterchi .48	11	1	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝+	M
25½	15¼	SterDrug .70	13	174	18¼	17⅞	18 —	⅛
5⅜	2	SterlPre .111	6	4	4⅜	4½	4⅜+	⅛
17	8	Sterndnt .40	8	16	11⅝	11⅛	11½	
19⅛	10⅞	StevensJ .80	12	108	18⅞	18¼	18⅝+	⅛
26⅞	17	StewWa 1.96	8	7	24⅞	24½	24⅞+	½
22¾	13⅞	StokVC 1.20	7	36	22	21½	21⅞	
12⅝	10½	StokVC pf 1		z50	12	12	12 +	⅛
72½	33⅞	Stonesw 2.50	8	15	52½	51¾	52½	
12⅞	8⅞	StoneCon .60	4	1	12¼	12¼	12¼—	⅛
20½	9⅝	StopShp 1.10	5	4	19¼	19¼	19¼—	⅛
17⅞	10⅞	Storge Tech	7	19	12	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
21¼	1w⅛	StorerBds 1	9	48	14⅞	14¼	14⅞+	⅜
12	6¼	StridRite .70	7	13	10⅝	10	10⅝	
42	19	StuWor 1.32	7	6	38¼	38	38	
65½	46	StuWr pfB5		2	67	60	60	
31½	16	StW pfA1.40		7	29	28¾	28¾+	¼
3¼	1¼	lave Shoe	7	67	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
18½	11⅛	SubProGs 1	6	24	16½	16	16 —	½
8⅞	4⅝	SuCrest .30	4	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	
14¼	9½	Sun Chm .40		10	10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
37⅞	28⅝	SunOil 1r	7	15	29¾	29	29⅛	
40½	31⅜	Sun O pf2.25		110	32	31¼	31½—	⅛
21¾	11⅜	Sunbeam m	14	23	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛+	½
26½	12⅝	Sundstrd .80	5	24	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛—	⅜
40	29¾	Sunds pf3.50		3	38½	38	38½+	½
16½	9	SunshMg .36	17	34	11⅞	11½	11¾	
27¾	15	SupVal 1.10	8	1	21½	25½	25½+	¼
249	153	SuprOil 1.60	11	21	173¾	169	169 —	2½
3¼	3	SupmkG .20	29	34	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
18⅞	9⅝	Superscpe	5	24	16½	16⅜	16⅝	
8¼	4	Swank .48	7	200	9⅝	8⅞	9⅛+	⅜
23¾	12½	Sybron .54	8	x56	17⅞	16⅞	16⅞—	⅞
41¼	28	Sybrn pf2.40		1	35	35	35	
9⅛	5	Systron Don	7	19	6½	6⅛	6⅛—	¼

T

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
20½	11⅝	TaftBro .80	8	19	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛+	⅛
4¼	2⅛	Talcott Nat		15	2½	2¼	2⅜	
8⅞	5	Talley .60	6	11	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
11⅞	7⅜	Talley hnb 1		10	9¾	9½	9½+	⅛
18	9½	TampEl 1.04	9	115	16¼	16½	16¼+	⅜
50⅝	11⅝	Tandy Corp	14	243	48	47	48 +	1
14¼	12⅝	Tandycft wi		93	14⅛	14	14¼	+¼
7⅝	4	Tappan .20		22	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
8⅞	4⅝	Technicolr	5	296	5⅝	4⅞	5 —	⅝
1r⅜	5	Technicon	10	50	8¾	8¼	8⅝—	⅜
48½	18⅛	Tektronx .24	14	130	42⅛	40¾	42 +	1
6	2⅝	Telecor .25	6	22	4⅝	4¼	4½+	¼
25¼	9½	Teledyn .3e1	6	31	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝+	¼
62½	48⅝	Teledyn p 6		41	61¼	61½	61½	
9½	1½	Teleprmpt		61	5⅝	5¼	5⅜+	⅜
3½	⅞	Telex Cp	7	74	2⅛	2	2	
27⅜	19¾	Tennco 1.76	6	x402	24⅞	24½	24½	
100½	74	Tennc pf5.50		x1	91	91	91 —	⅝
20⅜	12¼	TesoroP .40	3	138	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜	
28⅜	21⅛	Texaco .	7	3655	23¼	22⅞	23 —	⅜
40	28¼	TexComm 1	12	14	36⅞	36¾	36⅝—	¼
39⅝	25½	Temgetr .7p	7	208	28⅛	27½	27¾	
28	26	TxEf pf2.87		12	27	26⅞	27 +	⅛
33⅛	23½	TexGsT 1.66	7	31	29	28½	28¾—	¼
32⅝	25	TxGs pf4.5		1	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝—	1
35⅝	23⅞	Texsgif 1.20	7	x44	30⅝	29⅞	29⅞—	
14	8¾	TVEXASInd 1b	9	1	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	
119⅝	61	TexInst 1	36	227	97¼	97⅛	97¼—	¼
10¼	6¼	Texas Inn	4	18	6⅝	6¼	6¼—	¼
21½	12⅛	TexOGs .01b	6	320	13¼	12¼	12⅞—	1
21¼	16¾	ngtexUt 1.24	11	266	21½	20⅜	21¼+	½
8½	2⅝	Texfi nd		5	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+⅛
36	12⅝	Textron 1.10	8	47	21¾	21	21⅛—	⅝
V 36¼½	70¼	Textr pf2 08		30	26	25½	26	
24½	15	Textr pf1.40	h	2	20	19⅞	20 —	⅛
17½	14⅛	Thiokol .70	6	48	13½	13⅛	13⅜	
46½	25⅝	ThomBet m.36	21	12	35⅞a	35¾	35⅞—	
11	5	Thomin .40r	19	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
8¼	4⅛	TyomJw .50	27	3	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝—	⅛
6¾	4¼	ThriftDg .40	11	48	6⅝	6½	6½	
19⅝	9⅞	TI Corp	14	60	12⅞	12¼	12⅝+	⅛
42⅝	29	TowaiM .70	6	13	29	29	29	
16⅞	7¼	Tigerlnl .40	12	61	12⅝	12¼	12¼—	⅛
61	23	Timeginc 2	13	34	56½	55½	56 +	¼
19⅝	10¼	TimeMir .50	c11	66	17¼	17	17¼	
41	24¾	Timkn 2.30a	8	46	41⅞	41	41⅞+	1
13⅞	9⅛	Tish Rlty		105	9⅝	9¼	9⅝—	⅜
9¾	4⅞	Todd Shipyd		14	8½	8½	8½—	⅛
22¼	16⅝	TaiEdis 2.2	7	67	22⅞	22¼	22⅝+	⅜
8⅛	4⅝	TootRol .40b	10	3	6½	6¼	6¼—	¼
29⅛	13½	TraneCo .96	8	189	21¼	20½	20½—	⅜
39½	24¼	TranUn 1.60	15	19	28	27¾	27¾+	¼
12½	5¼	Trans W Air		122	6⅞	6¾	6⅞+	⅛
16¼	10⅛	TWA pf 2		6	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
10¼	6	Transam .62	11	137	9	8⅞	8⅞+	⅛
76	54	Trans pf4.50		x1	67R	67½	67½D	1⅛
22⅝	17½	Traninc 1.92		26	22¼	22	22 +	⅛
9⅝	7⅜	Transco .0	9	37	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
8¼V	5⅝	Transcn .45	9	3	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
19⅛	12⅜	Tranwy 1.40	6	36	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	
23½	19⅛	Travlrs m.88	13	156	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞+	½
36½	27	Travelr pf 2		9	30	29½	30 +	⅜
11⅞	4¼	TRE Corp		20s	6¼	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
22⅞	16	TriCont .96e		67	20⅛	19⅞	20 +	¼
34¼	8½	TriCn pf2.50		3	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝+	⅛
16	10⅝	Trianind .90	4	13	11	10⅝	11 +	¼
13	5⅞	TriaPfc .30p		2	7M	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
34	9½	Trinityind 7	5	239	28½	27⅞	28 —	2¾
26	13⅞	Tropican .20	17	31	23¼	22⅞	22⅞—	⅜
27	14¼	TRW In 1.20	9	x64	25⅛	26	26 —	¼
62¼	40½	TRW pf4.50		x3	56½	56¾V	56¾	
66	41⅞	TRW pf4.40		x6	63	62	62 —	1⅛
12⅛	7⅜	TucsonG .96	7	151	12	11¾	11⅞—	
15½	5⅝	TwenCen .40	5	38	12¾	12⅜	12⅝+	¼
19⅝	8½	TycoLb .20e	9	72	13¼	13	13	
24½	13½	TylerCp .60	4	18	21¼	21	21	

U

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
27¼	13⅝	gual Inc .60	20	x157	25¾	25	25⅛—	¼
25¾	13¼	UAL pf.40		x1	25⅛	25¼	25¼	⅛
24⅛	17	Uarco 1.20a	4	6	26¼	26	26¼+	⅛
14⅛	10¼	UGICp 1.32	7	2	13½	13½	13½—	⅛
27	25	UGI pf2.75		z90	26¾	26⅞	26⅞	
12⅝	8½	UMC Ind 1	7	22	10⅛	10	10¼+	¼
3	1⅛	UMET Tr		26	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10⅞	6¾	UnBanc .84b	8	11	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
78	37¼	UnCamp 2	14	44	76⅛	75	76⅛+	1⅛
13⅜	6⅛	Ungcomm 1p	6	23	6⅞	6¾	6¾—	⅛
8⅞	2	Union Corp	9	31	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝—	⅛
13⅞	4⅛	Un Elec 1.28	8	52	13⅛	13⅛	13¼	
46¼	55	UnEl pf6.40		z60	60	60	60 +	½
26⅛	23¼	UnEl pf2.72		4	25¼	25¼	25¼+	⅛
6⅝	2½	Un gfidelity	16	43	6	6	6	
58⅞	32⅝	UnOCal 1.98	7	112	44⅞	44¼	44½—	⅜
66	43	UOCa pf2.50		11	53	57⅝	57⅝—	
82¼	61¾	UPacCp 2.80	14	106	75½	74	75 +	1
3¼	1½	Uniona Inc		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10	6¾	Uniroyal .70	9	83	9¼	9	9¼+	¼
81½	66½	Uniryal pf8		z320	78	77¼	77¼+	½
8	3⅛	UVNIT Brands		73	5	4¾	4⅞	
8⅞	5⅝	UnBrnd pfA		43	7⅛	6⅞	7 —	¼
8¼	6	UnitCp .72e		21	7⅜	7½	7½	
8⅞	4⅜	U FinCal .20	5	x25	6⅛	6½	6⅛	
12⅞	6⅝	UnGasP .72	9	140	12⅝	12⅜	12¾+	⅛
12½	6¼	Un Guarnty	12	7	7	6⅞	6⅞V	
23½	17½	U Illum 2.31	5	x23	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞—	L
12⅞	6⅛	Unitind .40	5	3	10¼	10⅛	10¼+	⅛
5⅝	1⅞	Unitim .10		21	4⅛	4	4⅛	
12¼	9¼	UJerBk 1.04	8	58	9⅞	9½	9⅞+	⅛
15½	10⅞	UnitMM .80		31	14	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
lp	8	Un Nuclr	23	145	116	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
2½	1½	UnitPk Min		1	1⅛	1T	1⅛	
16	6	UnitRefg .48	3	9	9⅞	9HV	8⅞	
17⅛	12¼	USFoS 1.50e	6		15¾	15⅝	15⅝+	¼
21¼	14⅛	USGyps 1.60	16	60	16¾	16½	16¾	
7⅜	2⅝	US Home		36	4⅜	4½	4½+	⅛
5⅞	2½	US Ind .20		x67	3⅞	3¾	3¾+	⅛
14	6¼	USLeasg .28	6	x16	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	
4⅝	1⅝	US RVLTYInv	p	4	1⅛	1⅛V	⅛	
1y⅛	7⅛	US Shoe .95	9	249	16¾	16⅛	16⅝+	⅜
71⅜	39¼	US Stl 2.80	5	255	62	61⅞	61⅞+	¼
22	13⅜	USTobac .90	12	17	21¼	21¼	21¼	
62⅛	31¼	Unit Tech 2	1	x61	49¼	48⅜		
62⅛	31¼	Unit Tech 2	1	x61	49⅛	48⅜	49 —	⅜
140⅛	86¼	UnTech pf8		x2	122⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	
m6	12½	UniTel 1.12	9	142	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
2	7-16	UniTel wt		14	1½	1½	1½	6
20⅛	16⅛	UnTl 2pf1.50		6	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
9⅛	3½	Unitrode Cp	8	66	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
31	16⅞	Univar 1.40	4	7	26½	26⅛	26½+	⅜
41¼	25½	UnLeaf 2.24	6	5	37⅞	39⅛	39⅝—	¼
18	9½	UOP .67p	10	42	10	9⅞	10	
53	30	Upjohn .96	28	373	43⅞	43⅛	43⅝—	¼
17⅛	9¼	USLIFE .32	6	307	12½	12¼	12¼	
10⅛	8R	UslifeF .96a	10	18	10	9¾	9¾	
22¼	12	USM stpl.20	5	496	22⅛	21¾	21¾+	⅜
27¾	19⅞	USM pf2.10		19	25½	25	25½+	3
74⅞	39½	Utahlnt 1a	13	103	49	47¼	48 —	½
25⅞	23¼	UtahPL 2.36	9	21	28¼	28⅛	28⅛	
28⅝	26⅝	UtPL pf2.80		29	28¼	28⅛	28¼+	⅛
26	17	UV Ind 1b	4	33	18⅝	18	18½+	⅜

V

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
23½	13	VallyInd .80	3	x18	14⅛	13¾	14⅛+	⅛
18½	6½	Varian .20	12	80	13¾	13½	13½—	⅛
27⅛	17½	Veeder 1.72	17	1	18	18	18 —	¼
6⅜	2	Venice .20		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	
14⅛	11	VestSe 1.27e		7	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
39½	21½	Vetco Offsh	10	52	26⅞	26	26⅛—	⅜
26¾	13⅞	VF Corp 1	10	36	26⅛	25¾	26⅛+	⅜
10	2⅝	Viacom Inc	9	16	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜+	⅛
7⅛	c3⅞	VictCom 10		17	4	4	4	
13⅜	8¼	VaEPw 1.18	7	211	13¼	13	13¼+	⅛
77½	62	VaEP pf7 72		z50	72¾	72¾	72¾—	¾
53	41	VaEP pf5		z150	49	48⅞	47 +	1
27⅞	25½	VaEP pf2.90		50	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	
7¾	3¾	Vonado Inc	18	17	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
36¼	23½	VulMat 1.80	6	2	31¾	31¾	31¾—	¼

W

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
25½	12¼	Wachova .7y	7	34	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛—	¼
53	27¾	Wach pf2.20		2	38	38	38	
V14⅞	2⅛	WachRl m04p	16		2½	2	2¼+	⅛
13⅞	10	Walgreen 1	9	31	13⅛	13⅛	13½+	⅛
44	25⅞	WlkrA 1.40a	9	29	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	6
10⅝	6	WallMur .60	4	33	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
22	16	WalM pf1.70		1	21½	21½	21½+1½	
15⅛	11⅜	WalMart .06	29	30	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞+	⅜
16⅞	ch⅝	gwangl .10	14	65	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝—	⅜
11⅞	4⅝	Ward Foods	— 20	14	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝+	⅛
11½	7¼	Warnaco .80		8	9½	9⅝	9½—	⅛
8½	c4¼	WrnerCo .50	6	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
V ¼¼GI	8¼	WrnCom 5.0	7	15	19⅞	19½	19⅝—	
38½	25	WarnerL .92	17	686	37¼	35¾	37 +	1⅛
wF⅞	13⅝	Warn S 1.28	7	14	17⅞	17⅜	17⅝—	⅛
15⅝	12⅝	WashStl 1	6	7	12½	12⅛	12⅜—	⅛
19⅞	16½	WasWat 1.52	9	31	28	19⅜	19⅞+	¼
11¼	4	Waste Mgmt	7	32	6½	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
38¾	11¾	WatclnJ .20	13	15	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝—	1⅛
5	3	WayGos .40	113	10	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
7⅞	3⅛	Wean Unit		1	4½	4½	4½	
16¼	110¼	Wea pf2. 2k		8	14¼	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
7⅜	4½	Weathrd .40	6	18	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
5¼	2⅛	Webb Del E	12	7	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞+	⅛
9½	6	WeilMcL .60	17	9	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	¼
21⅜	1†	WeisMkt .60	8	1	19	19	19	
1⅝	3-16	Welbilt Corp		34	⅜	½	⅜+	⅛
20½	12⅞	WellFgo 96.	6	46	15½	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
8⅛	3¼	WellFM .10p		16	5½	5⅛	5¼+	⅛
32	8⅝	WescoF .48	6	x1	9	9	9	
23	18⅝	WVSTCTTr 1.86	7	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝+	
52	46	WtPP pf4.50		z100	49	49	49	
37	18¾	WstPtPep 2	8	234	34¾	33½	33⅝—	⅜
9½	5⅝	gwnAirL m48a	17	80	8⅝	8¼	8⅝+	
27⅝	15⅞	WnBnc 1.40	5	10	18⅛	18	18	
19	7⅝	WnNoA .10r	4	342	15⅞	14⅞	14⅞—	⅜
8⅞	5⅜	Wn Pac Ind	8	7	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
14⅞	8¾	LnPubih .80	7	5	13½	10¼	13⅞	
25⅛	9⅛	WUnion 14.8	6	146	14¼	14	14⅛	
60	42	WnUn pf6		1	52½	52½	52½+	1
20	9⅝	WestgEl 9.7	31	541	12⅞	12⅛	12¼—	⅛
32	19¼	Wstvco 1.50	6	39	31⅝	30¼	31⅛+	⅞
43¼	27⅜	Weherhr .80	25	460	37½	36⅞	37⅛—	⅛
23⅛	10⅛	WhelFry 4.0	10	18	18¼	17¾	18 —	¼
31⅞	16½	WhelP 10.5p	3	20	17⅛	17	17⅛+	⅛
50⅞	41	WhelPIt pf5		z200	45	45	45 —	¼
29⅛	15⅛	Whirlpol .80	22	518	28⅜	28⅛	28⅝+	¼
24½	12½	WhitCn .80a	6	34	22	21¾	21⅞—	⅛
35½	29	WhitC pfC 3		1	35	35	35	
12½	h⅛	WhiteM .10p	6	785	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	
4⅝	1⅛	Whittaker	11	91	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
15	7⅞	WickesCp 1	35	285	8⅝	8	8⅝	
4⅛	2⅜	WiebdtSt .28	13	7	3½	3½	3½	
37⅛	24⅞	WilmsCo 6.0	5	807	25⅞	24⅝	24⅝—	⅜
54	29¾	WllmsCo wt		108	38¼	29½	29⅝—	1⅝
7	4½	WilshrO .05r	9	32	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
41	27⅞	WinnDx 1.44	14	x252	38¼	37	37⅛+	¼
6⅞	3⅛	Winnebago		10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
29¼	22X	WiscEl 1.92	11	145	29	28¾	28⅝	
19⅞	15½	WisGag 1.70	7	89	17⅛	17	17⅛	
25⅛	24⅞	WisG pf2.25		z40p	25½	25⅛	25½+	⅛
16⅛	11⅛	WiscPS 1.38	8	13	16⅝	16½	16⅛+	¼
27½	17⅛	Witco 1.20	10	12	19¼	18⅞	19⅛+	¼
4⅛	1⅜	WolvrW .05e	16	19	4	4	4 —	⅛
17¼	6⅝	Wometco .6	7	9	13½	13¾	13⅝—	⅛
25	7	WoodsCp .48	9	25	20	19½	19⅞+	⅛
20	9⅝	Wolwth 1.20	8	171	19	18⅛	18⅝—	⅛
31	21	Wolw pf2.20		17	29½	28½	28½—	⅜
6⅞	2⅝	World Airw	6	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
65	41⅝	Wrigly 2.40a	9	x12	62	61½	61½+	⅛
4⅝	lcl⅛	Wyly Corp		11	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛

X

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
17⅝	58¾	XeroxCo 1	17	615	55	54⅝	54⅝—	⅜
12½l	7¼	Xtra Inc	6	20	8½	8⅝	8½	

Y

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
12	4⅝	Yates Ind	9	17	7½	7⅜	7⅝+	⅛
13	8⅛	YVNGSDr my0a	4	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	

Z

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
23	9⅝	ZaleCorp .80	10	45	23⅛	22¾	23 +	⅛
17¾	9	Zale pfA .80		11	17¾	17½	17½—	¼
16⅝	11	Zapata .30b	3	45	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
6¾	2⅜	Zayre Corp		29	6⅞	6¼	6¼—	¼
28⅝	10	ZenithRad 1	21	162	26¼	25⅝	25¾—	⅜
12⅝	4½	Zurn Ind .32	12	102	9½	9⅝	9⅝	

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

·Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 7

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8⅛	4¼	AAR Cp .20	32	2	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	¼
6¼	3⅝	AbrdM .40b	19	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	¼
2⅜	1⅛	Acme Haml	8	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2	⅞	Acme Pr.cn.	1h	7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
2½	⅝c	Adam Russl	7	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
14	6	AdobeO .10e	11	9	11⅝	11¼	11¼—	⅛
1⅞	½	Aegis Corp	5	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
3	1⅛	AffilCap .08r		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
7⅞	3½	AirpxEl .30e	4	x8	6	6	6 +	⅛
25	11¼	AlanWd .25p		2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
6½	2⅞	Alaska Airl	3	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
3⅝	⅞	Alba Waldn	7	1	2⅝	c2⅝	2⅝	p
11⅞	5⅝	Alcolc .12e	6	25	7¼	7⅛	7⅛—	¼
5½	3⅝	Alleghy Airl		32	4	3¾	3¾—	⅛
2⅝	1½	AllegA wtO		5	1⅞	1¾	1⅞+	⅛
2⅝	⅞	AllegA wtN		1	1¼	1¼	1¼+	⅛
7⅞	3¼	Alleg Cp wt		15	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2½	1⅝	Allied Art		16	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
17⅝	13¼	AlldThr 1.30	15	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
1⅞	⅞	Alpha Ind8		55	1g2	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
4⅛	1⅜	Altamil Cp	5	15	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
1⅝	9-16	galtec Corp		15	11-16	⅝	⅝—1-16	
½	3-16	AltecCp wt		2	¼	¼	¼	
14⅝	6½	AlterFds .50	6	7	22⅛	12	12 —	⅛
51	41½	Alcoa pf3.75		z200	44¼	44¼	44¼+	¼
13¼	3⅝	AMAX wt		1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	¼
4¼	1⅜	Amco Ind	6	32	4¼	4g2	4¼	
5⅝	1	AHessLL wt		5	1	1	1	
7¼	3⅜	Am Agronc	9	2	3⅜	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
5¼	1⅝	Am Fletch		10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
15⅞	8⅝	AGerPd .34	5	3	9⅝	9¼	9¼—	⅛
7⅜	3¼	Am Intl Picr	3	16	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
15⅝	3½	A Israel .26r	3	4	4½	4½	4½	p
14¾	7¼	AMaizeA .40	4	10	16⅛	16	16 —	⅛
19⅝	8⅛	AMaizeB .40	4	3	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝—	5⅛
r5⅛	27	Am MVT	[illegible]	½	¼	[illegible]	[illegible]	
8	⅞	AmMot mns		14	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
34½	26	AmPMETRON	¼	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
3⅞	⅝	Am Plan Cp	0	39	1	⅞	⅞—	⅛
6⅝	2⅝	A Precs .25e	6	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
7⅞	m9⅛	Am Rlth Tr		12	1½	c1½	1½	
⅜	1-16	AmorityT		4	3-32	3-32	3-32	h
1½	1⅛	Am Recreat		55	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
14½	10½	A SciEn .07e	11	1	12	12	12 —	⅛
10⅝	7⅝	AmUtilS .72		11	9½	9¼	9¼+	⅛
11⅞	4⅝	AMIC Cp	16	30	6⅝	6½	6⅝—	⅛
1⅝	1⅛	AndreR .27s	8	3	3⅝V	[illegible]	[illegible]	2
3⅛VLC	⅛⅝	Anglo C .12e	7	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
13¼	4⅝tu	AIXE			7¼	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
6	1⅛	Anken .06e	7	10	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Anthony .30t	4	4	4	4	4	
24½	12⅝	Aquil Ca .30	17	3	20½	20⅝	20⅝+	⅛
[illegible]	c⅝	Ariz CL .10e		13	4H	cr⅞	4⅝+	⅛
6¼	4⅞	ArzCVOL PF			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
2⅞	1⅛	Armec Ent		26	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
21⅞	6¼	ArminCp .1	6	3	17	16⅞	16⅞—	⅜
5¼	1⅜	Arrow Elect	3	3	3¼	3⅜	3¼—	⅛
4⅜	3⅛	Arundel .49t		3	3½	3½	3½+	⅛
9¼	4⅛	Arwood .40a	3	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
12	6⅜	Asamera .25	7	2x	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
12½	5¼	AshlOC .40a	8	80	9⅝	9	9¼+	⅛
8⅞	4⅝	Aspro .40b	5	17	8⅝	8¼	8⅝+	⅛
2⅞	1	Astrex Inc		26	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
1⅞	½	Atco Ind	43	5	⅜	15-16	⅝+1-16	
11⅞	4½	All Richl wt		23	5¼	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
5⅛	3¼	Atlas CM B	10	19	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜+	⅛
3	R	Atlas Cp wt		50	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
22⅛	10¾	Augatinc .15	14	6	14¼	14	14¼+	¼
19⅝	10⅛	Austral Oil	12	24	18	18	17	
3⅞	1⅛	Autma. Red		4	2½	2½	2½	
17	12¼	AVC Cp .10h	4	r6	16⅝	16⅝	16½+	½
3⅞	2	AVEM .07		18	3	3	3	
7¼	3	AVX Corp		15	5	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
5⅛	3½	Aydin Cp	5	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛

B

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
14⅞	11⅝c	BanFd 1.12e	†	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
10⅝	r⅝	BanstrCII Lt	306	28	6¼	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
3⅝	1⅞	Banner .06	4	8	3⅝	3¼	3⅝+	⅛
10⅞	4⅞	Barnwel Ind		7	8⅝	8½	8½—	⅛
7½	4⅝	BarryWr .40	5	3	5½	5⅜	11½+	⅛
1⅝	⅝	Bartell Med		2	⅝	⅝	⅝	h
3⅝	1⅛	Bartons Cdy	23	1	2½	2½	2½	
2¾	1¼	Baruch Fost	11	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2	1	Barwick ET		2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
9¼	4⅛	BasinPet Cp	8	47	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
23⅛l	1⅝	Bell Ind .08	6	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
6¼	1⅜	Benrus Crp	7	10	4½	4⅝	4½+	⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Berg Ent		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8⅞	2¼	Berg Bruns	10	19	6⅝	6¼	6¼—	¼
2⅝	1⅛	BernzOma		8	1½	1½	1½	qh
3¼	2⅛	BervenC .12		5	3⅝	3⅛M	[illegible]	
5½	cm⅝	BethCp .10e	8	10	5	4⅝	5 +	⅛
2½	1	Beverly Ent		1o	1⅛	1T	1⅛—	⅛
14⅝	5⅜	Bic Pen .36	9	39	9½	9	9½+	½
14⅞	9⅝	BinkMf .80a	5	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
18⅜	5⅞	BinnySm .60	6	c4	10E	10¼	10¼—	⅜
5⅝	3½	Blessings		10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
3⅝	1½	Blount .08	6	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
3¼	1⅜	Bluebird $inc	5	80	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	
7⅞	3⅝	Bodin Ap .40	7	13	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
13	5	BoltBer .20e	15	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
25½	7⅞	BradRa .10e	7	9	m51	15⅛	m5⅞—	⅜
18¼	6½	BradfdC .20	16	2	9⅝	9	9⅝—	⅜
8⅝	3⅝	BranifAr wt		3	6¼	6¼V	6¼	
14⅞	10	BraunEn .51	8	3	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
4¼	lg2	Breeze Corp		1	2⅝	1⅜	2⅛	
26¼	17½	BrewrC .80	4	35	21½	21	21¼—	½
10	4	BrookeP .28	5	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
3⅝	2	BrownCo wt		1	2	2	2	
15⅞	8¾	BrnF B .52b	8	28	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
5⅛	4⅝	BrwnF pf.40	p	6	4⅝	4⅝	c4⅝	
2¼	⅝	BRT Rl m0e		16	⅝	9-16	⅝	
⅝	⅛	BRT Rlt wt		25	⅛	⅛	⅛	
3⅛	1⅜	Buehler Cp	5	3	2¼	2⅛	2¼+	⅛
5⅝	3¼	Buildex .32	3	8	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
12⅞	8	Bundy 1.08	8	12	12½	12	12½	
5¼	1⅞	Burgess gind	8	8	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜—	⅛
14⅝	5⅝	Burnslnt .60	8	5	10	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
11⅝	6	Butlerlnt .50	3	3	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	
23½	14¼	Buttes G Oil	4	23	18	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛

C

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
14	6¼	Caldor .15o	8	18	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
7⅞	3½	Calcomp		11	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
3⅞	2½	Cal Life Cp	5	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
13½	9	Cal PrtCm 1	10	10	9¾	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
7⅝	5	Camco Inc	7	2	7¼	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
4 9-16	13-16	CaChbA .25e		21	3 13-16	3 13-16	3 13-16—1-16	
20⅝	9⅞	Campin .40b	3	12	11¼	10⅝	11¼+	⅜
3 15-16	2⅛	CdnExp GO	11	21	2⅛	2 11-16	2⅛+m-16	
5⅞	2⅛	Cdn Homstd	28	15	5⅛	5	g.+3-1h	
43	21½	Cdn SuprOil	17	2	41⅝	41gr	41⅝—	⅛
1⅛	½	Canverl Int		3	9-16	9-16	9-m6+1-16	
2⅝	1⅞	Canoga .10a	7	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
23⅞	16	Carbon Ind	4	25	16½	16¼	16¼—	⅛
6⅞	2⅛	Carassa .24	6	13	5	4⅞	5lp	
83	57	Carnat 1.20b	17	70	77⅞	77¼	77¼—	⅛
1⅛	⅛	Carr wt		7	¼	¼	g2kq	
3⅝	mg2	Carrols DVEV		⅝	⅝	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
c18⅝	10⅝	CastleAM 1	3	8	15⅝	15	15 —	⅛
14½	6¼	Cavitron Cp	9	12	9⅛	9	9⅛—	⅛
1⅞	⅝	CelluCraft	9	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
4⅝	3¼	CentSec .30e		42	4⅝	4	4⅝	
4¼	2⅝c	gcenvIll Com		7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
3⅛	1	gcetec Corp	18	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
5	2⅛	Champ Hom		51	3⅝	3½	3⅝—	⅛
6¼	1⅝	Chartr Med	5	8	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
12⅝	8⅛	CHB Fd .57t	3	12	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	CHC Cp .30t	3	18	5	4⅞	5	
3⅝	1⅝	Chem Exp		3	2½	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
2¼	⅞	Chicken Unl		2	1⅛V	⅛	1⅛+	⅛
10¼	6⅛	Chieftn Dev	105	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	¼
2⅝	11-16	Christien Co	25	1	1¼	1¼	c1¼—	X
½	⅛	CIMtgGr wt		13	3-16	⅛	⅛—1-16	
3⅝	1⅛	Cinerama		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
9	4	Circle K .20	5	m1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
5¼	3½	Clarion m40	7	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
1⅞	⅝	Citz Finl		10	⅝	H	⅝+	⅛
7½	4⅛	CityGsNl .60	5	3	7½	7¼	7¼—	L
13⅝	8⅛	CK Petrolm	7	m1	9⅝	9⅝V	8⅝—	
10⅝	4	Clark Gr .30	10	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜+	¼
5¼	3	Clarostat	12	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8¼	5⅛	Clausng .40a	3	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
4⅝	1⅛	CMI Corp	6	4	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝+	⅛
7	1	CMI Inv wt		c6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅝	
20⅝	3	Coachm .10e	9	22	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	
7	4⅛	CoffMat .29r	13	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
1½	9-16	Cohen Hatfd		2	1	1	1	
15	5⅝	Coleman .44	13	25	10¼	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Colon Coml		31	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	ColwellC .28		4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅜
21	7	Cmbustn Eq	10	9	16	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
34½	24⅝	Cominco .3e	18	1	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	
12⅞	8½	ComlAlli .30	7	10	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
16⅝	10⅛	ComlMtl .60	2	6	12⅝	12½	12½—	⅛
10	4⅝	CoPsyCC .20	5	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
19½	14RV	ComPS 1.h2	7	x4	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
7⅛	3½	Compo Ind		5	6	5⅝	6 +	½
2⅜	9-16	CompuDyn	8	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅜	½	Comput Inv		x	⅝	⅝	⅝	b
7⅝	2	Condec Crp	4	3	C	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
4¼	3¼	Connlty Con	7	5	3½	3½	3½	
9⅝	7⅛	Conrock .60	5	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
7⅝	4⅛	Con Oil Gas	9	77	7⅛	7	7	
4⅜	3¼	Consyne Cp	6	4	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
1¼	⅝	Conf Mater	c	3	⅝	13-16	⅞—1-16	
1	⅝	Cont Tel wt		11	7-16	7-16	7-16+x-16	
8⅛	5⅞	Cook El 4.0	6	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
21½	10	Cook Ind m40	4	23	19⅛	19¼	19⅛—	⅛
13½	10⅝	CookPnt V 1	6	x7	11½	11½	11½—	⅛
¼L⅛	1⅞	Corenco .80	9	4	12½	12½	12½	
24	14½	CorrBlk 1.06	8	6	19½	19¼	19⅛—	⅝
2⅞	1⅝	Cosco Inc		4	1¾	1¾	1¾	
17¼	4⅝	CoxCbl Com	16	4	11⅝	10⅞	11g1	
8g2	2	Craig 0.5e	6	70	8¼	7⅝	7⅞—	⅜
c13¼	5⅛	Crompton		15	10½	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
34¼	18⅝	Cross AT 9.2	18	6	32⅝	32¼	32¼—	⅛
10⅞	3	CR Dss .12	6	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
8⅞	3⅝	CrutcR .55e	7	15	5⅞	5⅝	n5⅝+	⅛
16⅞	7⅛	CrystlO .40e	3	49	7⅝	7¼	7¼—	½
8⅛	5⅛	CSE Cp 4.8	4	2	6⅝	6	6⅛+	¼
8½	3½	Cubic Cp .20		m	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
1⅞	⅝	Curtis Math	m1	8	1½	1½	1½	

D

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4⅝	2¼	Damson Oil	27	51	5⅛	5⅛	5½	
16½	14	Danielind n	7	8	14⅝	14	14⅝—	⅛
43	27⅝	Data cumt	†	2	32	32	32 +	½
6½	2⅛	Dataprod	5	28	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
⅝	⅛	DCL Inc		10	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1¼	5-16	DeltaCp Am		1	9-16	9-16	9-16	
8¼	5⅝	Deltn Fd .54	7	x1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
14⅝	5⅝	DTalEz .15p	5	6	6	5⅝	6 +	⅛
6⅝	2½	Dev Cp Am		2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	
29⅝	17⅛	gdiamD 1.75t	4	x5	17⅝	17M	17⅝+	⅜
4	1⅛V	Diebold VC		12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
9⅝	4⅝	Digicon Inc	5	11	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
15⅝	7½	DillardSt .40	8	5	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
1⅝	7-16	Diodes Inc		13	⅝	⅝	⅝—1-16	
3⅞	1⅛	Discont Fab	4	4	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
16⅝	13	Diversey Cp	7	36	15½	14¾	15½+	⅜
11-16	⅛	Divrsf In wt		1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
11⅛	5¼	Dixilyn .10e	4	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
34⅝	17¼	Dome Petrl	13	22	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝+	⅜
8⅝	4⅝	Donkeny .30	3	121	8	7⅝	8 +	⅛
9½	5⅛	DowneyS .30	4	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
11⅞	4½	DrsFair .40	6	13	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
1m⅝	½	Dunlop .0 e	6	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
25	11⅞	DupIxPd .60	3	7	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
8⅝	4½	ur Tst .25b	8	†	7	7	7 —	⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Dynictn .05e	6	9	2⅛	2⅝	1⅝—	⅛
4⅝	2⅞	DynAmer	7	13	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛

E

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
3⅝	⅝	Eagle Cloth	21	25	1¼	m1¼	1¼	
10	c3⅛	EriScheo .36	14	5	8⅛	7⅞	u7⅞—	⅛
16½	3⅝	EarthRes 1	h	37	14⅝	1r⅝	14⅝+	⅛
31	18⅝	EasonO .10r	mr	3	28⅝	21⅝	28⅝+L⅛	
20⅝V	⅛⅛	Esm C 1.10a	5	1	17¼	17¼	17⅛	
4⅛	2⅝	EazorEx .16	4	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
¼ 23½	16⅛⅝	Edgiton .50r	3	50	20¼	18⅝	[illegible]	
4⅝	1	Edmos Cp		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
7⅝	3R	Enmhsgh .18	5	5	5⅛	4⅞	7⅝—	⅜
5¼	1⅛	Elcor Chm	6	3	4½	4½	4½	
11½	8½	Electrog .80	6	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
2¼	1	Elect Assist	c14	12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
20½	9	ElectrnicA 1	7	3	12½	12⅝	m12⅝+	⅛
14	7	ELT .10e	4	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
2⅝	⅞	Ero glnd		2	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
6¼	2⅝	Esa Rad El	4	1	4⅛V	4⅛½	4½	
9¼	2½	EssmCh .20	6	35	g7	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
10½	4⅝	EvanAr m10r	8	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
6	2⅞	Executo .23t	9	22	4⅝	4	4	g 1

F

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
5⅝	1¼	Fab Ind	5	5	4¼	4¼	4¼+	X
5¼	3¼	Fabien .40	10	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
11⅛	4⅝	Fabrlcir .12	9	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	q
4⅝	3	FairmC .14e	11	2	3⅛V	3¼	3¼+	
44⅝	16⅝	FalconS .40	4	268	30⅝	29	29⅝—	L⅞
5⅝	1½	Fam Dol Str	41	1	3¼	3⅛	3⅝+	⅛
8	3⅝	FarmyF .42t	17	17	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛+	1
⅛	⅞	Fash Fabric	1	1	1	1	0	
9¼	c7	FayDrg .06e	8	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	h
3⅛	1	FDI Inc .81e		31	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	M
5	2	Fed Resrces		30	4	3⅝	3⅝	
22½	16⅛V	CFedMart .60	5	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	
12⅝V	⅝	Felmnt .12e	12	3	8⅝	8	8⅝—	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Felsway .32	5	2	5¼	5⅜	5¼	
11⅝	3⅝	FidelcG .76p		15	4⅝	4	4 —	⅛
3⅛	3⅝	Film Cp Am		10	3	2⅝	2⅝	
6⅛	2⅛	Filmways	5	7	5	5	5 —	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	FinGen .36b	c 10	16	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞+	⅛
7	4⅛	FinGna .36b		1	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝—	⅛
4⅛	1⅜	F ‡Denv MI		13	1g7	1⅝	1⅝	
⅝	⅛	Fst Denv wt		17	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9⅝	5	FstSLSh .12		16	6⅝	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
7⅛	3g1	Fstmark .24	hp	3	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
14⅝	4⅝	FischrP .48t	7	9	9⅛	9X	ogl	.1
3⅝	1⅜	Flaggin .06p		7	1H	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
4	1⅜	Fflagstaf	4	⅝	3⅝	3⅝—		
1½	⅝	Flock Ind		10	⅝	⅝	⅝	
2¼	1¼	Fla Capital	4	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
4⅝	2⅛	FlaRck .10e	31	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	
26⅝	10¼c	FlukeJ .72t	8	5	22⅝	22	22⅝	
25	11¼	Fly Dia Oil	7	34	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
10¼	5	Foote Mini	5	9	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
35	25⅝	Foote pf2.20		2	28⅛	28	28 —	
79½	57½	FordCan 5e	5	z50	74	74	74 +	1
9⅝	5	NoxStaP m40	9	x7	8	8	8 +	⅛
3½	1⅝	Franklin Rl		cy	1⅛	1⅛	1g5.	
8⅝	4	FrankNu .32	6	x6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
10⅝	7⅝	Frantz .56a	4	2	9	9	9	
34	18⅛	Fresnillo 1b	8	6	19½	m19⅛	19⅛—	
6 1	3⅝	Friem .1l	3	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	
[illegible]	1⅛	Frier Ind		2	3⅝	2⅝	3⅝+	
13⅝	6⅝	Frigtmp .55t	7	44	9⅝	9	9⅝+	
15⅝	[illegible]	Frigitronic	30	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	
9⅝	1	Frischs .30b	7	8	8⅝	8¼	8⅝—	
5¼	3⅝	Frontier Air	5	5	4⅛	4⅝	4⅝+	
2½	1⅛	FrontAir wt		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	

G

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7⅛	4⅝	Gabriel .20	5	8	6½	6⅝	6⅝+	
7⅝	m⅛	Galxy Cpf		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
4⅝	1⅞	Garcia Corp	2e8	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
30⅝	14¼	Gearhart .44	6	52	25⅝	24½	25	
1⅝	⅜	Gen Builders	h	2		1		
1⅝	7-16	G. Housewar		24	1⅛	m1	1	
4⅝	1⅝	Gen Resrch	8	3	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
1⅛	⅝	Gen Resrcs		2	11-16	11-16	11-16	
7¼	2⅝	Generics Cp	9	15	4	4	4	
16⅝	8¼	GiantFd m80	5	4	14⅝	14	m14⅝	
c13⅝	6⅝	Giant Y .40e	24	18	7¼	7⅝	7⅝	
1⅝	9-xh	Gilbert Cos		16	13-16	[illegible]	[illegible]	
2⅞	1⅛	Gladdding Cp		2	1⅛	c1⅝	1⅛+	
[illegible]	10⅝n	Glatfelter 2	4	7	28⅝	28	[illegible]	
5⅜	3⅝	GMLEN Ger .16	38	1	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	
9⅝	4⅝	Gwosser .25	4	4	8	7⅝	7⅝—	
lg5	3⅛V	Globelnd .30	4	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	
14⅝	4⅝V	Gloucstr En	4	4	10⅛	10	10⅛+	
5⅝	2⅝	Glover Inc	7	10	4	4	4	
5	1⅝	GoldnW .05e	28	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	
1⅝	7-16	Goldfield Cp		29	15-16	[illegible]	[illegible]	
3½	1⅝	GoodLS .07r	1	2	2½	2⅝	2⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	Goodrich .lt	1	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
10	6	GrandCH .20	10	14	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
4	2⅝	Gt-Am Ind	3	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
4⅝	2½	GtBasin Pet		20	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
29⅝	m1	Gt LkCh .20	16	52	29¼	28⅝	29	
7	2⅞	GtScotS .10r	5	14	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
3⅞	⅝	Greenman	6	12	2½	2⅝	2⅝	
3½	1⅜	Greynd C	65	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
15⅝	4⅝	GRI Cp .40	4	14	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	
8	4½	Graw C .30b	7	8	1	6⅝	6⅝	
2	½	Gruen Ind		7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6¼	4⅝	GuardCh .40	26		6	6	6	
6⅛	2	GVUILFORD	.14 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
⅝	c2-32	GulfMRlt wt		3	3-32	3-32	3-32	
32⅝	23⅝c	GHOilCan 1	7	3	29⅝	29	29⅝+	
5⅝	2⅝	GulfRep Fin	3	23	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
9⅝	2⅝	Gtstrm LD	19	38	3⅝	3	3 —	

H

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
1⅝	14—16	Halco Prod		2	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	
4½	1⅛	Hamptn Ind	18	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	
11½	7½	Hanovr Petr	18	28	10⅛	10⅝	10⅝+	
28⅝	5⅝	Harman 3.9	6	9	17⅝	17	17 —	
16	6⅝	HartzMt Cp	8	34	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
1⅛	⅝	Harvey Grp		4	½	½	½	
5	1⅝	Hesbco Ind		3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
5⅝	2⅝	HawaiAV .1e			1⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	
7¼	2¼	Health Chm	5	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	
2⅝	1⅛	Heinick Inst			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
3½	1	Heitmn .15p		41	1⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	
13⅛	3⅝	Her Mal .48	8	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
2½	1⅛	Highlnd Cap			2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5	3⅛V	Hillhavn .24	6	m1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
5	3⅛V	Hillhavn .24	6	m1	4	3⅝	3⅝—	
3⅝	1⅝	Homn Ind	4	1	1⅝	1⅝		
30	16⅛V	HomeOA .50	12	8	27⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	
17¼	25⅝	Hormeigg .92	3	5	16	16	16 +	
16⅛	3⅝c	Hosp Mtr In	37	4	7¼	7⅝	[illegible]	
5⅛	2⅝	HousRon .10	7	3	5	5	5	
6⅞	3⅝	House Vl .32	7	14	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
32MV	X&⅞	HoustOil .60	19	245	31⅝	30⅝	30⅝+	
4¼	⅝	Howell .27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
5g6	4	Huffman .40		1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
26⅝	18⅝	HuskyO .80	5	65	18	17⅝	[illegible]	
6⅞	2	Hycel Inc	28	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	
24½	17⅝	HygrdFd 1e	3	3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	

I

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
12⅝	7¼	ICM R .10e	7	26	8¼	8	8 —	
29⅝	21⅛	ImpOil A .80	13	36	22¼	22¼	22¼	
45½	40	IndplPL pf4	b	z150	45	43	43 —	
2½	9-16	Inflight Svc	3		1⅝	1⅝	[illegible]	
2⅝	1½	Inolex Corp		22	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6⅝V	⅝¼	Instron .20	15	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝ +	
1⅞	⅝	Instrum Sys	4	43	⅝	11-16	⅝	
18½	6⅝	InsSy pf.25p	h	9	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
3⅝	13-16	Intrmedco	7	20	3	3	3	
6	5¼	IntlAlum .20	4	11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
1⅞	5-16	Intl Banknot	10	33	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
14½	6⅝	Int Cour .24	14	39	18	17⅝	17⅝—	
3⅝	1¼	Int Foodsvc		14	2	2	2 —	
12⅞	6½	IntGnln .70	3	7	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞	
4	2	Int Prot .05p		5	2	2	2	
36⅝	18¼	IntSyCon .25	0	9	30⅝	30	30 —	
1⅝	7-16	Interphoto		1	½	½	½	
18½	8¼	Interpool	4	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	
V 1⅝	5⅛	Interway Cp	10	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
22	9	InDiv A .90p	4	15	9	9	9	
5⅝	2⅛	IVNGDiv B .22p	3	8	2½	2½	2½	
7	3⅝	InvRltT .20p	15	13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
10	3⅝	IroqBrd .16	10	8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	
5⅝	1⅝	Irvin Indust	5	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	
5⅛	3½	ISC Finl .30	9	15	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝p	

J

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8⅝	3⅝	Jaclyn .36a	4	2	8	7⅝	7⅝—	
14⅝	5⅝	Jacobge .40e	5	7	10½	10⅛	10½+	
5	1⅞	VAMSWY .WT	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
5	1⅞	VAMSWY .WT	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
2⅝	1⅛	Jetronic Ind	6	25	2	1⅝	2 +	
28	18⅝	John Pd .25	4	x1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	
5	2⅛	Juniper Pet	9	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	
4⅝	2¼	Jupiter Ind	3	3	3	3	3 +	

K

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
11⅝	r⅝	Kaisrind .26	†	104	8	7⅝	7⅝+	
8	3¼	KaneMill wt		4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
27⅛V	⅛⅞	KanebSv .90	7	10	22⅝	22⅝	[illegible]	
27¼	[illegible]	KanebSv .90	7	10	23⅝	22⅝	21⅝—	
⅞	5-16	Kavanau		10	⅝	⅝		
4	2⅛	Kay Corp		1	3⅛	3⅛	[illegible]	
4⅝	3	KenwinS .34	7	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	
7⅝	2	Ketchm .10r	7	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	
19⅝	11⅝	Kewane .48a	5	22	19⅝	19	[illegible]	
2⅝	⅝	Kin Ark Crp	14	17	1⅝	cm⅝	1⅝—	
2½	1	King goptlcl		24	1⅛	1⅛	1⅝—	
10⅝	c7	KingRd .15e	6	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	
V ⅞⅝	1g7	Cingstip .20	†	3	6⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	
41	25—V	Kirbyind .60	9	19	38⅝	37⅝	38⅝—	
2⅛	1⅛	Kit Mfg		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4	1¼	Kleinerts		2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
14⅝	4⅝	Knicker Toy	6	19	12⅝	12½	12⅝+	
9⅝	2⅝	KuhnStr .10	5	1	8⅝	8½	8⅝—	

(Continued on next page.)

Market Summary

Nov. 7, 1975

Most Actives—New York

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Teaco Inc	408,3p0	23	— ⅜
Gen Motors p	190,400	57⅝	— ⅛
Pan Am	m40,600	4⅝	+ ¼
Howrd John	138,000	14⅞	— ⅛
Comw Edis p	136,800	30	+C⅛
Beth Stel	133,900	31½	—1
Cont Oil	115,300s	55⅝	—1⅜
Best Prod	114,400	16⅝	+2
Noeast Util h h	106,200	10¼	+ ⅜
Am Home	104,7pp	36⅛	+ ⅜
Boeing	103,300	24⅝	—1½
IntTelTel c	101,500	20⅝	+ ⅛
NVORD Mot	89,900	42½	C+ ⅜
MGIC Invc	88,400	1p⅛	C⅜
CocaBig NY	88,0p0	8¼	+CR

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	15.93	18.60
Advances	708	801
Declines h	696	567
Unchanged	422	448
Total issues	1826	1816
New 1975 highs	65	67
New 1975 lows	24	18

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
US Filter h	31,100	9⅝	— ⅜
HoustOil M	29n600	1 31⅛L	+ ⅜
Synte Corp	29,600	3⅛	+ .
Falcon Sbd	28,400	28⅝	—V.G.
Miller Wohl	23,40p	32⅞	+ ⅜
Robintech	20,300	lc22⅞	+1½
New Proc	c18,800	12	+ ⅛
McCull Oil h	18,100	3½	1 ⅛
Rangrgov Can	17,00p	11⅝	+
Vikoa ginc	16,200	1⅛	H

Appro total stock sales 1,440,000
Stock sales year ago p 1,951,015

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
83.34	63.18	83.34	70.11

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	839.58	843.83	830.29	835.00	— 5.12
20 Trn	169.86	171.01	168.22	169.99	+ 0.41
15 Util	82.79	83.33	82.02	82.73	— 0.16
65 Stk	257.84	259.30	255.14	257.14	— 0.89

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	101.00	99.32	100.05	—.27
20 Railroads	37.91	37.36	37.78	+.21
55 Utilities	43.71	42.93	43.33	—.02
500 Stocks	90.18	88.67	89.33	—.222

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composites	47.34	47.21	47.24	—.10
Industrials	52.59	52.49	52.50	—.14
Transportation	31.85	31.73	31.85	+.09
Utilities	32.67	32.60	32.63	—.02
Finance	44.65	44.48	44.65	+.10

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Nov. 6	162,899	340,549	1,780
Nov. 5	167,085	341,787	1,446
Nov. 4	129,161	283,056	1,744
Nov. 3	128,521	330,690	2,177
Oct. 31	127,773	206,942	2,510
Oct. 30	133,779	320,335	3,425

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

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U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Fri.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	.70½	1.16
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	.74	.65
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd.	.36½	.25
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	212.00	190.00
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	213.92	202.72
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt	58-60	118-120
Lead, spot, lb.	2.00	2.45
Copper elec., lb.	6.3⅝-6.5	7.5⅝-7.7
Tin (Straits), lb.	3.27¾	3.73½
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb.	3.8½-3.9	3.3-4.0
Silver N.Y., oz.	4.42	5.16
Gold N.Y., oz.	144.85	—
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	740.10	906.80

* Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES

Nov. 7, 1975

SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jan	14.75	14.75	14.70	14.76	14.92
Mar	14.85	14.89	14.56	14.73	15.00
May	14.80	14.82	14.51	14.68	14.92
Jul	14.74	14.74	14.43	14.62	14.82
Sep	14.65	14.65	14.41	14.59	N14.73
Oct	14.61	14.61	14.37	14.55	14.73
Mar	14.40	14.42	14.30	14.40	14.52

Sales: 2,306.

WOOL (6,000 lbs)

No trades.

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Dec	58.90	59.60	58.80	59.60	60.80
Mar	56.00	56.40	55.20	56.40	56.95
May	54.00	54.35	53.00	54.25	54.60
Jul	52.40	52.80	51.50	52.75	52.90
Sep	51.40	51.55	50.20	51.55	51.60
Dec	49.55	50.00	49.40	50.00	49.90

Sales: 1,969.

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Nov	56.10	56.40	56.10	56.40	56.63
Dec	56.70	56.90	56.40	56.83	57.00
Jan	57.30	57.40	57.09	57.40	57.60
Mar	58.20	58.50	58.10	53.50	58.70
May	59.50	59.70	59.20	59.70	59.93
Jul	60.50	60.70	60.40	60.70	60.93
Sep	61.60	61.80	61.40	61.70	61.90
Dec	62.60	63.00	62.80	63.00	63.20

Sales: Estimated 2,355.

POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Nov	6.48	6.60	6.30	6.50	6.45
Mar	8.10	8.15	8.07	8.10	8.09
Apr	9.10	9.28	9.10	9.21	9.18
May	11.55	11.70	11.43	11.68	11.52

Sales: 2,933.

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Dec	440.50	450.90	440.50	480.00	443.50
Jan	445.50	450.00	445.50	451.50	447.00
Mar	453.00	462.00	451.50	459.00	454.40
May	461.50	469.20	459.00	466.50	461.70
Jul	468.00	476.40	466.40	473.80	468.90
Sep	473.90	483.00	473.90	481.10	476.00
Dec	486.40	494.20	484.80	492.10	486.70
Jan	491.50	497.00	491.50	495.70	490.20
Mar	498.00	504.50	498.50	502.80	497.20

Sales estimated: 15,500.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Nov	63.40	53.40	52.95	53.15	B63.25
Jan	65.10	65.20	64.55	65.05	65.15
Mar	66.50	66.50	65.80	66.40	66.45
May	67.20	67.25	57.05	67.10	B47.25
Jul	68.45	68.45	68.45	B49.30	B63.40
Sep	69.20	69.20	69.30	B50.00	63.00

Sales: 4?0.

COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Dec	52.00	52.20	51.82	52.15	52.12
Mar	53.40	53.65	63.25	53.60	53.65
May	54.28	54.55	54.15	54.50	54.56
Jul	54.65	55.77	54.60	B55.00	B54.91
Oct	54.63	53.83	54.78	B55.00	B55.00
Dec	54.95	55.00	54.85	55.20	B55.10
Mar	—	—	—	B55.50	B55.40

Sales: 1,850.

GOLD (100-troy ounce contracts)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Nov	144.60	144.60	144.60	145.60S	145.50
Dec	145.20	-45.30	144.60	146.10S	146.00

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Feb	147.10	148.00	145.40	147.80S	147.72
Apr	143.30	150.00	148.30	149.70S	149.60
Jun	151.30	151.30	151.30	151.60S	151.50
Aug	153.40	153.40	153.40	153.50S	153.50
Oct	154.00	154.00	154.00	155.40S	155.30
Dec	156.00	156.00	156.00	157.40S	157.20

Sales: Estimated 603.

CHICAGO FUTURES

Nov. 7, 1975

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Dec	3.71	3.75½	3.69½	3.71	3.73½
Mar	3.88	3.90	3.84	3.85	3.87
Jul	3.89	3.95	3.87½	3.89	3.90
Sep	3.94¼	3.99	3.93½	3.95½	3.95

CORN (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Dec	2.75	2.75¾	2.73	2.73½	2.75¼
Mar	2.82	2.83	2.80	2.80½	2.82¼
May	2.85	2.86¾	2.84	2.84½	2.86¼
Jul	c 2.8hg4	2.83¼	2.85¾	2.85¾	2.88
Sep	2.71	2.78	2.76	2.77¼	1.78½
Dec	2.68½	2.69½	2.67	2.68	2.68
Mar	2m72	2.74½	lm72	1.74½	2.74

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Nov	c4.91	5.03	4.90	4.96	4.94
Jan	c5.04	c5.12	4.99	5.05½	5.07
Mar	5.13½	5.20	5.09½	5.13¼	5.14½
May	5.18½	5.26	5.16	5.21	5.11
Jul	5.24	5.30	5.21	5.23	5.25
Aug	5.25	5.32	5.22	5.22	1.27
Sep	5.24½	5.3	c5.23½	5.24	5.28
Nov	5.29	5.33	5.26	5.27	5.32
Jan	5.37	5.37	5.36	5.36	5.39½

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Dec	19.95	20.45	19.80	20.45	20.10
Jan	19.85	20.40	19.80	20.rp	19.95
Mar	20.15	20.40	19.95	20.30	20.27
May	20.25	20.45	20.p5	20.35	20.25
Jul	20.45	20.48	20.10	20.30	20.40
Aug	20.35	20.40	20.10	20.30	20.40
Sep	20.30	20.32	20.30	20.25	20.30
Oct	—	—	—	20.00	20.30

SOYBAN MEAL (100 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Dec	131.00	132.00	129.80	130.80	130.70
Jan	132.20	132.20	129.80	130.50	131.10
Mar	134.00	134.00	131.50	133.50	133.00
May	132.50	132.50	131.00	132.50	133.00
Jul	135.50	136.00	134.0p	134.10	134.50
Aug	135.00	138.00	135.00	136.00	136.00
Sep	139.00	139.00	137.00	137.00	136.20

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Nov	440.20	448.00	440.20	448.00	443.00
Dec	443.00	452.00	441.00	451.50	445.00
Feb	450.00	460.00	448.00	459.00	452.50
Apr	457.00	466.50	455.50	466.10	460.00
Jun	465.50	474.00	463.50	474.00	467.50
Aug	471.00	482.00	471.00	481.00	475.00
Oct	478.00	489.00	478.00	488.00	482.00
Dec	r15.00	495.50	485.00	496.50	489.50
Feb	492.00	503.50	492.00	503.50	496.50

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Dec	cr4.10	45.00	43.92	44.80	44.05
Feb	42.10	43.00	41.60	42.ft	41.70
Apr c	40.50	41.45	40.20	r.35	40.45
Jun	41.80	r2.60	41.55	41.50	41.65
Aug	42.00	42.25	41.50	42.10	41.70
Oct	41.60	41.70	41.00	br1.70	41.50

Sales: Dec 4208; Feb 5568; April 1602; June 64p; Aug 100; Oct 9. c
Open interest: Dec 103rl; gfeb 10890; April 4323; June 3369; Aug 1204; Oct 13.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lb †)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Dec	54.45	54.90	53.75	54.2pc	54.70
Feb	52.05	52.50	51.40	52.10	52.30
Apr	47.1p	47.35	46.30	46.70	47.30
J n	46.35	46.95	46.00	46.30	47.05
Jul	46.00	46.60	45.70	b46.30	46.35
Aug	44.80	44.80	43.95	b44.80	b44.90
Oct	41.80	42.08	41.02	b41.50	a41.95

Seles: Dec 2,1?; Feb 3150; April 580; June 376; July 159; Aug 36; Oct 25.
Open interest: Dec 6469; Feb 7089; April 27pig June 996; July 1387; Aug 318;

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz) p

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Nov	56.75	56.90	56.20	56.90	56.h0
Dec c	59.95	59.95	59.30	59.55	60.20
Jan	56.70	56.70	56.pp	56.30c	56.75
Feb c	52.20	52.20	52.05cc	t2.05	c52.10
Mar	51.50	51.50	51.2p	51.50	a51.85
Apr	48.00	48.00	7.50	47.50	49.00
May	45.pp	41.00	44.00	44.95c	45.45
Jun				n47.00c	n47.00

Sales: Nov 81; Dec 252; Jan 41; ofeb 2; March 4; April 3; May 31; June 0.
Open interest: Nov 185; Dec 1690; Jan 628; Feb 161; March 145; April m4; May 37; June 0.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Feo c	84.40	86.00	83.05	85.30	85.00
Mar	82.40	83.35	81.05	81.70	83.00
May	78.95	79.80	77.75	78.70	79.10
Jul	76.00	76.3p	74.0p	75.60	76.70
Aug	71.90	72.45	71.40	72.00	73.10

Sales: Fo 3r75; March 1880; May 920; July 700; Aug 240.
Open interest: Feb 4050; March 2610; May 1948; July 2019; Aug 852.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Dec	144.90	146.40	144.50	146.30	145.80
Mar	147.60	148.90	147.00	148.60	148.30
Jun	150.60	151.80	150.00	151.80	151.60
Sep	153.50	155.10	153.50	155.10	155.10
Dec	156.40	158.10	156.40	158.10	157.80
Mar	160.00	162.50	160.00	160.00	163.50

Sales: Dec. 1,990; March 608; June 170; Sep. 68; Dec. 2; March 2.

London Commodities

SUGAR

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous (close)
Dec	181	174.75	160 -174.75	176.25-176.50
Mar	177	171	171.15-171.25	173.50-173
May	174	170	169.75-170	171.50-171.50
Aug	173.50	169	169 -170	170.50-170.60
Oct	173	169.50	168 -168.75	169.25-169.50
Dec	170.50	169	168.05-168.50	169.25-169.75
Mar	168.75	168.25	167 -168	168 -168.45

Lots: 4,197.

COCOA

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous (close)
Dec	662	650	651 -632	668.50-669
Mar	638.50	626.50	629 -629.50	641.50-642
May	617	606	607 -608	616 -617
Jun	608	599	599 -600	608 -609
Sep	600	590	590 -591	597 -600
Dec	588	579	579 -580	590 -592
Mar	No trade		578 -580	587 -589

Lots: 3,370.

COFFEE

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous (close)
Nov	705	700	700 -702	706 -707
Jan	707	696	699 -700	708 -710
Mar	705	695	697 -698	707 -708
May	704	696	697 -698	707 -708
Jun	708	698	700 -701	708 -709
Sep	707	700	702 -703	711 -712
Nov	710	701	703 -705	712 -713

Lots: 1,169.

London Metal Markets

	Today Bid-asked	Previous Bid-asked
Copper wire bars: spot	585.50- 586.50	587.50- 588
3 months	606.50- 607	608.50- 609
Cathodes: spot	572 - 572.50	573 - 574
3 months	592.50- 593	594.50- 595
Tin: spot	3,035 -3,037	3,045 -3,050
3 months	3,085 -3,087	3,095 -3,097
Lead: spot	167 - 167.50	167.50- 168
3 months	175 - 175.50	175.50- 175.75
Zinc: spot	349.50- 350	350.75- 351
3 months	361 - 361.50	361.50- 362
Silver: spot	212.50- 212.90	212.50- 212.90
3 months	219.30- 219.40	219.50- 219.60

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	5⅝-6	3 -3½	¾-1¼	11 -11⅛
1 M.	6⅛-6⅝	3½-3⅝	1⅝-1⅝	11⅛-11⅝
3 M.	6⅞-6⅞	4⅛-4⅝	3 -3¼	11½-11¾
6 M.	7⅛-7⅝	4⅝-4⅝	3⅝-3⅝	11¾-12
1 Y.	8 -8⅛	5⅝-5⅝	4⅝-4⅝	12¼-12½

Paris Commodities

COCOA

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Ch.
Dec	602	590	594 -595	—21
Mar	580	571	574.50-575.50	—17½
May	571	567	565 -569	—15
Jul	—	—	550 - —	— 8
Sep	—	—	545 -555	—10
Dec	545	540	540 -544	—16

Lots: 400.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices Nov. 7, 1975

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
2055	Abby Glen	340	335	335	—10
11585	Abitibi	$37⅝	8⅝	8¾—	¼
800	Acklands	$14¾	14⅛	14⅝	
20	Acres Ltd	$7⅞	7⅝	7⅝—	⅝
900	Agnico E	400	400	400	— 5
1000	Agra Ind	490	490	490	+15
13689	Alta Gas A	$11⅞	10⅝	11¼+	½
200	Alta Nat	$21½	21½	21½	
1155	Algo Cent	$15⅛	14	14	—1¼
15	Argus C pr	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
3200	Atco A	$10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	
19510	BP Can	$10⅝	10	10⅝+	¾
5500	Banister C	9⅝	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
543	Bank N S	$43⅝	43	43⅝	
800	Baton B	9⅝	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
8865	Bell Canad	$43⅞	43⅝	43⅝+	½
100	Beth Cop A	$11¾	11¾	11¾	
2800	Block Bros	325	320	325	
3800	Bovis Cor	95	95	95	— 1
2700	Bralor Res	205	200	205	+ 5
250	Bramalea	$5	5	5	+ 5
800	Brgmeda	100	100	100	
1100	Brenda M	420	410	410	— 5
1450	Bridger	240	232	238	— 2
100	BC Forest	$15½	15½	1 ⅛—	¼
24840	BC Phone	$10¼	9⅝	10¼+	⅛
200	Brunswk	385	385	385	— 5
600	Budd Auto	405	400	405	
900	Burns Fds	$9	9	9	
10352	Cad Fry	$9⅝	9½	9⅝—	⅛
35590	Cal Pow A	$27¼	27	27¼+	¼
1000	Camflo	$10	9⅝	9⅝—	⅜
1850	Campau A	435	425	435	+20
2350	C Nor West	430	425	430	+ 5
3200	C Pakrs C	$16⅛	16½	16¼	
2502	Can Perm	$17⅜	17⅜	17⅜+	½
9800	C Tung	280	277	280	— 4
100	Cdn Cel	$5	5	5	+10
5476	Cl Bk Com	$25½	25⅛	25⅜	
1414	Cdn Tire A	$43⅝	43½	43½+	⅜
100	Canbra	270	270	270	
600	Candel Oil	$16	16	16	
1400	Cassiar	$5⅞	5¼	5¼	
2110	Celanese	420	410	420	+10
100	Chieftan D	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
5	CHUM	$5	5	5 —	⅛
2000	Coch Will	48	48	48	+ 2
100	C Holiday	298	298	298	— 1
500	Con Bldg	25	225	225	— 5
4400	Con Distrb	270	265	270	+ 2
11895	Cons Gas	$11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
500	Conwest	310	310	310	— 5
700	Craigmt	430	425	425	
3955	Denison	$51	49½	50½+	¾
100	Dicknsn	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
1719	Dofasco A	$24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
2225	Dom Store	$16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
1450	Dylex L A	$5⅝	5⅝	5½—	½
1605	East Mal	220	220	220	— 3
450	Electro A	400	390	395	— 5
800	Emco	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
1200	Falcon C	$61¼	61⅛	61¼+	⅛
850	Fed Ind A	$9⅝	5½	5½+	⅛
375	Fraser A	$16	16	16	— 1
500	Fruehauf	$6	6	6	
6000	Gnt Mascot	65	65	65	— 1
3400	Gibraltar	$5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
4500	Granduc	112	110	110	— 2
274	Gt Oil Sds	$5	5	5	
220	GL Paper	$22	22	22	
110	Gz W Life	$51	51	51	— 1
500	Guar Trst	$5⅝	5¼	5¼+	⅛
600	Hambro C	155	150	155	+ 5
1081	Hawker S	$6	6	6	
24	Hayes D A	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
1566	H Bay Co	$14¾	14⅝	14¾+	¼
2880	Huron Eri	$24⅝	24½	24½+	¼
2736	IAC	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
272	Inland Gas	$8⅝	8¾	8⅝+	⅛
37	Int Mogul	275	27	275	—15
4125	Intpr Pipe	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
2380	Inv Grp A	$6	5⅝	6 +	⅛
161	Jannock	485	485	485	+ 5
3600	Kaiser Re	$10	9¾	9⅝—	⅛
1130	Kaps Tran	170	165	165	
150	Kelsey H	$8	8	8 +	¼
1300	Kerr A A	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝—	¼
120	Koffler A	345	345	345	— 5
3458	Labatt A	$18	18	18	
200	Lab Min	$27½	27½	27½	
200	LOnt Cem	325	325	325	—10
3062	LL Lac	145	145	145	
80	Lob Co A	480	480	480	—10
200	Lob Co B	490	490	490	
15577	MB Ltd	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
900	Madsen	47	47	47	— 1
310	M Lf Mills	$25⅝	25⅝	25⅝—	¼
544	Malgmi A	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅜
300	McGraw H	425	425	425	+10
7365	Moore	$47⅜	46½	47⅛+	⅜
500	Murphy	410	410	410	+ 5
100	Nat Trust	$14¼	14⅛	14¼	
3232	Noranda A	$30⅞	30⅛	30¼	
2939	Norcen	$9⅝	9	9½+	⅜
23320	Nor Elect	$25⅝	24⅝	25 +	⅝
580	Nowsco W	$9⅞	9¾	9⅞	n
100	OSF Ind	300	300	300	
1000	Orchan A	238	230	238	— 2
3390	Oshawa A	435	430	430	
2275	Pamour A	355	350	350	—10
2405	PanCan P	$16½	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
1163	Patino N V	$9⅞	9¾	9¾—c½	
207	Petrofina	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
998	Pine Point	$30⅝	30½	30⅝—	¼
527	Placer	$20	20	20	
500	Rayrock	67	67	67	+ 2
3458	Reed Oair A	485	480	480	—20
41865	Revnu Prp	75	69	71	+ 1
8017	Shell Can	$15¼	15	15⅛	
2600	Sherritt A	$6	5⅝	6	
2380	Siebens	$7¾	8½	9⅞+	⅜
5040	Simpsons	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
30	Simpson S	$8⅛	8⅛	8Y	
50	Slater Stl	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
2200	Southm A	$23	22⅝	23 +	⅛
3452	Stelco A	$27⅛	26⅝	27	
1100	Steep R	121	121	121	
2800	Sundale O	490	480	488	—15
1240	Teck Cor A	378	360	370	— 5
266	Teck Cor B	295	295	295	— 5
300	Teledyne	485	485	485	—27
1000	Tex Can	$26½	26⅛	26½+	⅛
6755	Thom N A	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅝+	⅜
1977	Tor Dm Bk	$41	40⅛	41 +	⅛
1700	Traders A	$13⅝	13E	13⅝+	⅛
1820	Trans Mt	$10⅛	10	10⅛	
30244	TrCan PL	$10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	
530	Un Carbid	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
2050	UGas A	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
450	Union Oil	$7⅝	7	7⅝	
100	U Keno	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
205	U Siscoe	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
1500	Upp Can	96	95	96	
3125	Voyager P	$8½	8	8½	
250	Weldwod	$9⅝	9	9⅝	
200	Welburne	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
2000	West Mine	294	287	287	— 7
400	Westnhse	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
375	Weston	$16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
350	Woodwd A	$18	18	18	
500	Yukon C	100	100	100	+ 2

Total sale 19,723 s [illegible]
Total sales 1,329,758 shares

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock		High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
454	Algoma	$	26	24⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
6388	Bank Mont	$	16⅛	16	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Basic Res	$	9	9	9	
546	Can Cement	$	9¼	9⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
800	Cdn Indust	$	19¾	19	[illegible]	[illegible]
322	Con Bath	$	26	25	[illegible]	[illegible]
500	Fncl Col		140	140	[illegible]	[illegible]
3002	Gaz Metro	$	6	6	[illegible]	[illegible]
578	Molson B	$	14½	14⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
325	Mont Trust	$	11½	11⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
1120	Power Cp	$	8	7⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
358	Price Co	$	14	13⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Rolland A	$	6⅛	6⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
1691	Royal Bank	$	30⅝	30⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
5281	Roy Trust A	$	20⅝	20⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Steinberg A	$	18	18	[illegible]	[illegible]
78900	Trizec	$	13⅝	13	13⅝—	[illegible]
300	Zellers		400	400	400	+5

Total sales 494,950 shares.

Friday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-65

Anch Hock	GenMot 5pf	Ownll 4.75pf
Ander Clayt	GaPw 7.80pf	Pennwalt
Arvin Ind	Gerber Pd	Pnwlt 2.50pf
BeatFds 4pf	Ginos Inc	Purlin Fash
Best Prod	Granitvle	Quaker Oat
Blue Bell	Hilton Hotel	QuakOat 3pf
Borden	Hous Fabric	Rollins Inc
Carborun	Jon Logan	Rubbermd
Comw Edis	Kentcky Ut	Shell Trans
CmE 1.42pf	Kimb Clark	Sheller Glob
Cone Mills	Levi Straus	Shellr 1.35pf
Con Foods	Macy RH	Skagtn Co
Conwood Cp	Maremont	Sole Basic
Diam Inf	Mryld Cup	Souind GE
DukeP pfA	Maytag	Swank Inc
Easco Corp	McCord	Timken Co
Eckerd NC	McGraw Ed	Toledo Ed
Fairmont	McLouth Stl	US Shoe
Fairmont pf	Metromed	Wash WatP
Ford Mot	NIM 11.75pf	Wis PubSv
FtHow Pap	Noeast Util	Zale Corp
Gen Motors	Overn Tran	

NEW LOWS-24

Allied Str pf	Global Mar	Std Prudntl
Amfac Inc	Hughes Tool	Sun Oil pf
Amtel Inc	Inspirat Cop	TeOil Gas
Asarco Inc	Int Mining	Un Commc
ChiMilw pf	LTV Cp pfA	Wachovi Rlt
EastGas F	MooreMc wi	White Motor
FstMiss Cp	Parker Drill	Wlms Cos
GF BusEqt	Rdg Bates	WlmsCo wt

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American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 7

(Continued from preceding page.)

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
L								
5⅝	3½	LaBarge .04	4	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
8⅝	3½	LafyRad .26	8	27	7⅞	7	c7⅞	
4⅝	1-13-16	Lake SVHORE		⅜	⅝	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
3¼	2⅛	LaMaur .20	11	6	3½	3½	3½	
5	2¾	LaPoint .20e	5	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
2	1⅛	Lndmrk Ld		4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	LCA Cp .45	30	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
KV		LOA Cp wt						
9⅝	5⅝	LeaRonl .28	7	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
10½	5½	Leath Co .36	32	13	9¼	9¼	9½—	
19½	12	Lee Entr .32	10	11	18⅝	17⅞	18⅝+	⅞
3⅝	1¾	Lee Natl		1	2	2	2	
7¾	2⅝	Lee Pharm	175	5	5⅝	3⅛	3⅛+	¼
8½	3½	LeaFay .32b	7	29	6⅝	6⅝		
9½	2⅝	Levitrin .20	7	10	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅜
10¼	5⅛	LewisBF .24	3	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
5⅝	1⅜	Liberty Fab	194	9	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	
5⅝V	¼	Lightolier		5	2	3⅝	⅝	3⅝p
3	⅞	LilyLynn A	8	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
3⅝	1¼	Lincoln Am	18	4	3¼	3⅝	3⅝—	
5½	2⅝	Lloyds Elec		4	5⅝	5	5 —	⅛
2¼	1	Lodge S .13e	5	5	2	2	2	
15⅝	7½	Lohmn .60a	8	3	14⅝	14	14⅝	
8⅝	2⅝	LoewThe wt		26	4⅝	4½	4⅝—	⅛
22⅞	14½	LouisNe 1.20	5	x1	21½	21½	21½	
3⅛	1⅝	LSB Ind .14	4	1	2½	2½	2½	
4	1⅜	LTVCorp wt		42	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4Y	2	Lundy Elec	29	5	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
2⅝	1½	Lynch Corp		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
M								
1⅝	⅜	Macrod Ind		12	⅝	⅝	⅝	
4¼	3⅛	ManhLf .20	11	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	MansfdT .10	9	3	4	4	4	
2⅝	1⅛	Marinduq O	62	4	1⅝	1¼	1¼	
20	14⅝	MarkCt .15e	4	32	18¼	18	18⅛+	⅛
7⅝	1⅜	Marlene In	4	17	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7¾	3¼	Marshal Ind	3	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
28	5⅝	MartPr .10e	8	44	27	26⅝	26⅝—	¼
7	3⅝	Masind .10e	7	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
29¼	5⅝	Masnelln .30	6	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	¼
2¼	1	Masters Inc	7	2	2	2	2 —	⅛
2¼	⅝	McCVRO WT N			⅛		⅛	
5⅝	2⅝	McCull Oil	11	144	3⅝	3½	3⅝—	⅛
15	6	McDonlt .60	5	13	12⅝	11⅞	12⅝+	½
6½	3⅝	McIntsh .36	10	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2⅝	1⅛	MDC Corp	5	19	21	1⅝	1	
11½	8¼	Means FW .3	6	6	10¼	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Medalst .40b	4	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
6⅝	3	Medenco .12	5	38	6⅝	5⅝	6 +	⅝
16	13⅛2	MediaGn .34	8	12	14¼	13	13⅝—	¼
11¼	6	Megolnt .16	6	16	10⅝	10½	10½—	⅛
12	6⅝	Mem Co .80	5	6	11¼	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
V ¼	⅛	Mich Genl		8	1½	1½	1½	
18⅝	11⅝	MichSug .1a	7	29	13⅞	13½	13½—	¼
5⅝	5	Micklbry .12	4	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	¼
9	4⅝	MidldGl .15e	7	30	9⅝	9	9 —	
24⅝	7⅝	Milgo Elec f	6	43	15⅝	15	15¼—	⅛
32T	17⅞	MillerWo .40	13	206	33½	32¼	32¾+	⅝
18⅝	8	Mil Roy .20e	11	1	12⅝	12½	12½	
1½	⅝	Mission IT		32	⅝	11-16	⅝	
¼	1-16	Missionol wt		2	1-16	1-16	1-16	
17½	11	smvoPac 1.20	6	3	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	
18⅝	9	MMitchl 1.57t	6	16	16⅝	16⅝	16½—	¼
5⅝4	3¼	Mite Cp .16	4	6	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
11¼	5⅝	Molycrp wt		15	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
5	2⅞	Morlon S .32	5	x3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
8¼	3	MottsSup M	5	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
15⅝	11⅝	MtVgll 1.20	17	1	14⅝	14½	14½	
4⅝	1	MPO Video		16	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7	5⅝	MWA .40b	6	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
N								
5⅝	1⅝	Napco Ind	3	25	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
5⅝	3½	Nat Alfalfa		5	4⅝	4½	4½	
1⅝	⅝	NatHmb Enf		12	15-16	13-16	13-16	
1¼	½	NatInd wt		8	1⅛	c1⅛	1⅛	
3⅝	1⅝	NKinney Cp		9	3⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
10½	4⅝	NMedEn .24	3	38	7	6⅝	6⅝—	¼
8½	c2⅝	Nat aparagn	7	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
16⅝	9¼	Nat Patenf	52	47	11⅝	11	11⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	Nat Silver	263	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3⅝	2⅛	Nat Spinng		8	3	3	3	
1⅝	⅝	Nat Syste	6	11	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
17H	8¼	gnatwHo .28	12	25	17⅝	17½	17⅝+	¼
V ¼	15-16	NestLM .10e		8	c1⅝	1¼	1¼	
35⅝	17½	NENcir .30	14	x3	29	28⅝	28⅝—	½
c72	8½	NHap .50e	5	2	9½V	8⅝	9½+	¼
1	7-16	NewIdria M	17	16	11-16	11-16	11-16	
20¼	8½	NMax Ariz		1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅛—	⅛
4½	1⅞5	Newpark Rs	5	3	2⅝	2½	2½	
12	3½	N Proc .35e	13	14	12	11⅝	12 +	⅛
15⅝	7½	NYTies .6	8	17	11⅝	11	11 —	½
12	5¼	NiagFSv .44	5	23	12	11⅞	12	
15⅝	5⅞	Nolexg cp	6	25	7⅝	7⅝	7½+	¼
1⅛	½	NoAMt wt		3	9-16	9-16	9-16—	1-16
11¼	5⅝	gnorA Roy	13	2	9⅝	9	9 —	⅝
5⅝	2 9-16	NorCdn Oils	13	9	4 9-16	4 7-16	4 7-16	
52½	42	N IPS pf4.25		z40	45¼	45¼	45¼	ph
2⅝	1¼	Novo Corp		22	2⅝	1⅞	c2⅝	
5⅞7	1⅞	Nclear Def	5	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
11⅝	8⅝	NacO Gs	19	9	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝+	⅜
O								
7⅝	3⅝	Oakwd Ho	6	9	5	5	5 +	⅛
4	3	Ohio Art .24	c 10	3	3¼	3¼	c ¼	
33½	16	OhioBrs 1.40	3	29	31	29⅝	30½+	1
10	4	Oh Sealy .40	11	3	9½	9½	9½	
3⅝	1½	Olla Ind	18	9	3	3	3	p
17⅝	8	OnLine Sys	9	5	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞+	⅛
30⅝	11	OnanCp .20e	7	30	25⅝	25⅝		½
69¼	35½	OOkiep Coo		z150	38	37⅝	37⅝+	⅛
2½	⅝	Originala		2	1¼	1¼	1¼—	⅛
1⅞	1	Ormand Ind	4	1	1	1	1	
9⅝	1¼	OverhDr .40	10	5	6⅝	6	6⅝+	¾
3½	2⅝	Ozark Air	48	9	2½	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
P								
1⅝	Y	P&F Indust	19	10	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
18½	16	PGE6pt 1.50		9	16⅝	16¾	16½+	⅛
16¼	13⅝	PGE pf1.37		3	14	14⅝	14⅝	
26½	22⅝	PG 9.2pf2.32		1	24⅝	24½	24½—	¼
2⅝	19⅝	PG 7.8pfIm96		1	20½	20⅝	20⅝+	⅛
23⅞	20⅝	PGE 8pf 2		6	21⅝	210	2[illegible]	1
c14	10⅝	PG 8.2pf2.05		1	21H	21⅝	21¾+	¼
27½	24½	PG 9.4pf2.37	h	3	25⅝	25½	25⅝+	⅛
48½	39	PacLt pf4.50		z100	44	44	44 —	¼
14⅝	11⅝	PNwTel 1.28	9	43	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	
51	11¾	PallCp .48	14	26	46	45½	45½—	¼
3¼	15-16	Palomr Finl		1	1⅛V		1⅛	
13	6¼	PnOcean O	165	21	8⅝	8¼	c8¼—	⅛
4⅝	1⅛	Pandl Bradf		6	4⅞	4⅛	4⅝+	⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Pantasote	2	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8⅞2	3	PareP .10a	4	3	5⅝	5	5 —	¼
31	11	Parsons .65e	6	14	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝—	½
2⅝	⅝	Pat Fashion	15	2	2⅝	c2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
5	2½	Patagonia	h	48	3⅛	3	3 —	¼
7⅝	3⅝	PatoCG .78e	27	12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
11⅞3	7	PatrkP .86f	6	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
1	7	Pmell m60a	5	250	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅝
10⅝	7⅛	PVENRIE 1.15	6	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
22⅝	mm	PepBoys 1	7	1	18¾	18⅞6	18⅝—	
10⅝	4⅝	PenCom .44	5	31	10⅝	9⅝	10⅝+	1¼
h⅝	nr	PerinlCp .35	4	16	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝+	¼
7¾	4½	Phil LD .53r	3	10	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
7½	3⅛	Phoenix Stl	5	14	3⅝V	6⅝	3⅝—	
6⅝	2⅛	PionPls .10e	33	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
1¼	11-16	Pioneer Sys		3	⅞	⅞	⅞	
7⅝	2⅛	PionTx .45e	3	11	5⅛	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
27⅝	11⅝	PitDeMoin 1	11	5	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
V ¾	⅛	PitWVa .56a	9	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	
50	17½	Pittway mb	12	1.9	49½	49⅛	49½+	½
13⅝	3⅛	Plant Ind	22	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
14⅝	13½	Planfrn n.12	12	x7	14½	14⅛	14½+	⅜
3	1⅛	Plaza Rlt In		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
c5-16	3-32	Plaza Rlt wt		1	3-32	3-32	3-32	
3⅝	1⅞	PlyGem .51t	20	7	2½	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
⅝	⅛	PNB MR wt		2	⅛	⅛		
12⅝	4¼	Pneumo .80	4	40	11⅝	11¼	11⅝—	⅜
2⅝	5-16	Poloron Pdc		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅞	5	Polychr .27t	6	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
12½	8¼	Pratt Lmb 1	14	2	10¼	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
6⅞	3⅝	Pratt Rd .30	7	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	¼
5	1⅝	PresRB .24p		4	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
6½	1⅝	Presley Cos		4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	¼
3⅝	1⅛	VNGPrimMt .12f		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9⅝	5⅝	ProCT mmm3e	7	7	c7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	
8⅞	7⅛	ProvGas .80		7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
1⅝	15-16	PrdR/E .12e	2	1	1	1	1	
3⅝	1⅛	Pulte Hmes	25	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
c19⅞	9	Putnam .60a	10	26	17⅞	17	17 —	⅝
7⅝	5⅝	Quebcor Inc	8	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
R								
7½	3¼	Racon .20a	3	19	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	¼
18⅝	1⅝	Ranchrs Ex	9	5	14	13⅝	14 +	⅝
26¼	11W	RanerO Can	28	107	11½	11¼	11½+	5¼
14½	9⅝	Ransbrg .80	8	6	12½	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
5½	2⅝	Rath Pack		8	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
2⅝	1¼	Reading In		2	1⅝	1⅝	m⅝	
15½	12⅝	RealEs 1.40	11	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
7⅝	3	RlHncT .70e	14	2	5⅛	5½	5½—	⅛
13⅝	9	RltRef 1.75e	7	4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
2⅞6	1⅝	REDM Cp	6	20	1½	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Refrig Trns		10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
15-16	7-16	Rel Grp wt		19	9-16	9-16	9-16+	1-16
13⅝	7⅝	Rem Ar .80	7	24	12⅞	12½	12⅝+	⅛
2⅝	7	Rep Housng		8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
26¼	17⅝	Rep NY .88	4	3	19	18⅞	19	
25½	4⅝	ReschCll .08		x28	17¼	16⅝	16⅝—	½
17½	5⅝	Resistfix .40	6	9	14⅞1	13⅝	13⅝—	¼
2⅛	1	JETMInc Fd		13	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
37	28⅝	RET pf4.38		4	34½	33½	34½+	1
2	⅞	Rex Noreco		4	15-16	15-16	15-16+	1-16
H⅞	1⅞	RH Med Svc	10	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
19¼		BlzoRiley Co	6	10	11	10⅝	11	
1⅞	4⅝	Risdonm .36	34	4	7¼	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
5⅛	2⅞	RLC Corp		40	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅜
35⅞	17½	Robintch	4	159	22⅝	20⅞	22⅝+	1⅝
4	2	Roblin Ind	4	19	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10	6⅞	Reockly .88	5	2	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
6½	3⅞	Rocor .05p	23	2	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
1⅝	9-16	Ronco Telep	c4	22	1¼	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
⅞	⅛	Rossmor wt		21	⅛	⅛	⅛	
37⅝	21⅞	Rowan .14b	4	73	22⅛	21⅝	22 +	⅝
1⅛	½	RSC Indust	8	2	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
3½	1⅝	Ruddick Cp	10	20	2½	2½	2½	
2⅝	⅛	JVISCO In		35	7	15-16	15-16+	1-16
v 14⅝	7⅛	Russell .72	4	9	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	—
9⅝	4¼	Rust Cft .40	7	14	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+	⅛
22⅝	11¼	VCRyanH .20a		12	8	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—
S								
5	3	SaltranSy A	3	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	¼
17½	3⅛	gsalem .34f	6	10	12½	12¼	12½	—⅛
w0⅛	7¼	Sambos .10e	12	111	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
v 8¼	6⅞	San Carlos		q	5	8	7⅞	7⅞—
3¼	1⅛	Sargent glad	8	72	2	1⅛V	C⅛	+
6	c4⅛	Saturn Airw	3	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
7½	3	Saindr L .20	8	7	6	5⅞	6	hp
7⅛V	C⅝	Schenut .60a	5	1	6⅝	6½	6½—	⅛
7⅝V	⅛	Schiller Ind	6	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
1rar	10½	Sci Atlanta	13	11	m4	1	13T—	
10¼	6	Scrivner .50	3	9	10	9⅝	10 +	⅛
15⅝V	¼	Scurry Rain		3	13⅛	13	13	
5	2	coasalactr Cp	4	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
⅞	7-16	Seaport CVP			⅛			
4⅞	2⅛	Sears Ind	13	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
9⅝	4⅝	sasnAll ml0	6	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
1	⅝	Sec Mtg Inv		9	13-16	⅞	⅞	
v 8	4½	SelasCp .22p		2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	
4⅞	3⅛	Servisco .30	22	13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2½	1	SG Sec .51e		22	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	
10⅝	4⅝	hawin .50b	9	3	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝+	¼
7⅛	2	ShearH .10e	3	15	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
6¼	1x-16	ShelrRes .06		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
6	3⅞	Shnd Cp .24t	3	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
23⅝	14	Shnandh OMIL					21	⅝
19⅝	8½	Sherwd Med	7	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
15⅛	7⅝	Showbot .60	5	16	12¼	12	12¼+	¼
6	⅝	Solitron .06		43	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
6½	3¼	Sorg Pa .10e		9	4	4	4	
12IV	⅛	Soundsn .40	58	9	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
20	17⅛	SCEO pf1.68		z500	18½	18⅝	18½+	¼
25¼	23⅞	SC 9.2pf 2.30		6	25	25	25	
16⅝	13	SC 5.2pf 1.30		2	14⅞	14¾	14⅞+	⅛
14W	11⅝	SC 4.7pf 1.19		1	13	13	13 +	⅛
61⅞	r0	SouRoy .88b	16	60	44⅝	43	44⅝+	⅛
8⅝	c8	Sowest Airl	7	27	8⅝	1L	8½+	⅛
9	4⅝	Spector .m0e	4	6	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	VPENCR F .32		410	5	4⅞5	4½	c4⅛—
5⅞	3⅝	Splentex .48	10	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
1⅝	4⅝	SSP Ind .24	6	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
5⅝	2¼	StdCont .03e	3	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	h
1½	¼	StdPrud wt		1	¾	¾	¾	
27	10¼	StdShr .40r		2	24½	24⅛	24½+	¼
1⅛	15-16	Stardust Inc		5	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
11⅝	8⅛	StarSup .68a	4	18	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
2 g7	9⅝	StarrHo .30	10	1	m7¼	17¼	17¼	
8⅝	3⅛	StatSvL .40b	6	23	7⅝	7¼	7⅝+	⅛
10⅝	3¼	Steelmt .27e	2	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	
2	⅝	Sterl Electr		9	1	1	1	
3¼	1¼	Stevcoknlt	47	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
8⅝VL		STPgco .40e	9	2	6⅛	c6½	6½	
27	9	SunElec .60	8	3	18½	18g4	18½+	⅛
9⅝	6	SupFdSv .32	5	2	8¼	8⅛	8¼	p
6⅝	3½	Sup Surg Mf	7	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
2⅝V		Susquhana	c	5	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
⅝	5-16	SotrMfg wt		10	7-16	7-16	7-16+	1-16
20T	9⅝	cgswind .80	4	1	15⅛	15¼	11⅝—	⅛
7¼	2⅝	Synaloy .05r	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
44⅝	28½	Syntex .40	14	239	33⅞	33¼	33¼—	⅝
24½	10⅛	Sysco Cp .28	9	6	21¼	21¼	21¼	
4½	5-16	System Eng		26	3⅛	3	3⅛	
T								
1⅝	½	TVECH Sym	25	7	⅝	⅝	g6	
3	¾	Techcl Tape	5	1	2	1	2 +	⅛
3½	g2	Techrl .05e	5	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
4	2⅛V	TeleCom Cp	5	20	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
9⅝	6½	Teleflex .32t	15	4	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
1⅝	5-16	TelexCp wt	h	5	7m6	7-16	7-16	
3⅝	1	Tenna CVORP		⅞		2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
	3⅛	Tenneco wt		36	5⅛		5⅛	p
9⅝	4½	TennFS .40e	6	22	4½	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
2	¾	Tenney Eng	7	11	1	1	1 —	⅛
		Teradne Inc	21		m	10	10 +	⅛
16⅝	9¾	TerraC .r0e	3	14	10½	10⅛	10⅛—	⅜
11⅝	2⅝	cTesoroPf wt		45	3⅛	3	c3⅛	
4⅝	2¼	Thorof MVKT	⅝			2⅝	2⅛	
v 12⅝	7⅛	Thrftmt .30e	48	1 3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
10⅝	3⅝	Tiffanyl .20	4	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
2⅛	⅛	Tigeriftl wt		33	3-16	⅛	M—	1-16
4⅝	2½	Timpte Ind	300	3	3	3	3	6
vc14⅝	4⅝	Tokheim .40	6	x11	9⅞	9⅛	c9⅝—	¼
9	4⅛	ToppsGu .20	7	7	7H	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
8⅛	3 15-16	TotalPtl NA	7	1	4¼	4¼	4¼+	3-m6
16	8⅞	Total pf.70		1	10½	10½	10½	
4	1⅛	Town Cntry	h	10	1⅝	1½	1½—	¼
7⅛	c1⅝	gtracor Inc	6	14	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
3⅝	1⅛	Trans Wlx	100	11	2	2	2	
3¼	1⅝	Trew .23t		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
4⅛	4	Trico Ind	10	131	4⅛	4¼	4⅛+	⅛
3⅛	2¼	Ticos Max	4	1	2⅝	2⅛	2⅞6	
8⅞	2⅝	cTurbodyne	15	7	8⅞6	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
7¼VL	⅛	TwinFair In	8	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
U								
4⅝	1⅝	UIP Cp .12	6	53	3L	3¼	3¼	
hg7	2¼	UNA .10a	6	8	c2⅝	2L	2⅝	
3¼	1⅝	EVNIMAX Grp		3	3	3	3 —	L¼
2¼	1gt	UnimaxG pf		c3	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
5⅝	2¼	Un Asbestos	150	5	4 9-16	4½	4½—	1-16
14⅝	8½	UnCosF .48b	9	2	14½	14gm	14⅝—	¼
2M	½	Unit Foods	5	19	1gr	1½	1½	h
2	⅛	UnNat Corp		10	9-16	⅛	9-6+	1-16
6	2⅝	U PDye .07p		20	4	3⅝	4 +	¼
7¼	3¼	UnRIIT mi2e		10	5	4⅝	5 —	⅛
1-16	⅛	UnRIIT wt		m	⅛	⅛	⅛	
v 9	5	US Ban Trst		2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
14¼	3½	gis Flltr .20	8	94	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	½
8⅝	3⅝	US LsgRI E		9	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
⅝	⅛	US LsgR wt		5	⅜	⅜	⅜	h
3⅛5	1R	US Radium		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
22	14¼	US Redu .60	4	32	19	18	18½+	⅝
18	7½	Unitek .20	11	1	17	17	17 —	M
18	5⅝	Unity Buy S	7	2	12⅝	12⅝	12g	2
6¼	3⅝	UnivRs .05e	17	11	4½	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
6⅝	c3⅛	Univ Sav .40	6	70	6	h	6 +	¼
4¼	2⅛	URS Corp	7	11		3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
6½	3½	UV Ind wt		6	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
V								
9¼	4	VallesSt .62t	7	6	6⅝	6½	6½	
1	4½	VanDorn .36	7	6	6	6⅝	6⅝	
7¼	1⅛	gmaro Inc	4	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2	⅞	Verit Ind		12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
15¼	5¼	VermtA .40b	7	x5	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
4½	7⅛	Vernitron	5	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	h
2⅛	⅛	Vikoa Inn		136	1⅛	m	1 —	⅛
8	4⅛	Vulc Inc .30	3	1	6¼	6¼	hg2	
W								
5L	2¼	WebMg .1 a	9	x17	4	4	4 +	L
11⅛	4⅞	Wcknl .28a	9	m2	10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
10⅝	t	WVGNREI .48	9	7	7⅛	7⅝	7⅛+	
4⅛	1⅛	cslainoco Oil	1m	6	2⅛	2⅞6	2⅝+	⅛
Ico 18	13TV	WicoN mr8b	5	2	15½	15⅝	15½+	
2⅛	1⅛	Wards Co		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
5⅝	1⅞	WarC pfC.05		13	c3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
3⅝	2⅛	LVELLCO					3L	o
52½	45	WTex pf4.4p		z100	47	47	47 +	½
11	3⅛	Westais Ptl	9	37	9	8⅞	9 +	⅛
6⅝	4⅝	Wstn afln .10	4	10	6⅛	6⅛	h⅛—	⅛
1½	⅝	WstPac I wt		5	11-16	11-16	11-16	
8	6⅞	Whippny .60	6	4	7⅝	7¼	7⅛—	⅛
V		Whltakor .34	11	1	5	5	5	
15⅛	13⅝	WhitingCp 1	5	4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
3⅛VL		LilicxG .03p		4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞7	
8¼	c5¼	gwmhous .0	4	3	6½	6⅛	c5⅛+	⅛
5	2⅝	Wood Ind		12	3	3	3	
1 5-16	11-16	Wool Lt .08e	15	4	1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-16+	1-16
5⅞	1½	Wrather Cp		3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
1 13-16	⅞	Wright Har	87	3	gl	⅞	⅞	
3½	2⅛	WTCM Air .10	19	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
17½	7⅛	gwui Inc .60	6	5	14⅝	14⅝	1⅝	
5⅝	3⅝	Lyleosb .24	5	2	3⅝	3⅝	⅝	h
X								
22⅞	12⅝	Xonic Inc	47	6	16⅛	almé	16 —	⅛
Y								
4⅝	mg7	YooHoo .05e	9	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	6
Z								
7⅞6	nr½	ZeroMfg .24	5	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
4¼	1⅝	Zimmr ghom		11	3⅛l	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low

Currency Rates

November 7, 1975

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.6305	5.449	102.72*	30.285*	39.07y	—	6.787*	100.00*	44.00*
Brussels (a)	38.88	80.16	15.112	8.8655	5.750*	14.72	—	14.7075	6.47
Frankfurt	2.5608	5.3015	—	58.50*	3.804x	97.40*	6.620*	97.38*	42.86*
London (z)	2.0685	—	5.2986	9.035	1395.00	5.4385	80.01	5.450	12.3825
Milan	674.50	1396.65	263.27	154.50	—	256.57	17.433	258.26	112.72
Paris	4.3685	9.0387	170.490*	—	6.4782x	166.150*	11.3975*	165.675*	72.94*
Zurich	2.632	5.4475	102.76*	60.26*	0.3901*	100.01*	6.81*	—	44.00*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.9813; Escudo: 26.56; Israeli £: 7.00; Peseta: 59.345; Schilling: 18.155; Sw. krona: 4.3512; Yen: 301.85; Belgian financial franc: 39.83; Canada $: 1,015; Hong Kong $: 5.0285.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

Tokyo Exchange

Nov. 7, 1975

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	261	Matsu E. Wks.	593
Canon	259	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	137
Dai Nip. Print.	474	Mitsubi Corp.	416
Fuji Bank	317	Mitsui Co.	463
Fuji Photo	376	Mitsukoshi	425
Hitachi	553	Nippon Elec.	175
Honda Motor	Unq.	Sharp	300
C. Itoh	375	Shiseido	1,020
Japan Air L.	1,500	Sony Corp.	2,430
Kansai El. P.	655	Sumitomo Bk.	329
Kao Soap	633	Taisho Marine	307
Kirin Brewery	310	Takeda Chem.	216
Komatsu	374	Teijin	173
Kubota	310	Tokio Marine	546
Matsu Ind.	538	Toray	154
		Toyota Motor	620

*Ex-dividend. Ex-rights.

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1975 High	1975 Low
Amsterdam	86.30	85.90	97.20	77.00
Brussels	120.84	120.83	137.97	106.43
Frankfurt	143.49	143.38	144.44	110.86
London 30	369.30	366.00	369.30	146.09
London 500	163.34	162.27	163.34	84.49
Milan	80.51	80.30	108.85	75.41
Paris	131.40	131.90	138.70	99.70
Sydney	401.47	400.72	422.40	289.88
Tokyo (n)	315.50	313.88	333.11	263.24
Tokyo (o)	4322.85	4282.26	4564.88	3627.04
Zurich	271.90	272.30	291.80	206.30

(n) New. (o) Old.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

	Bid	Ask
Air France 9½-80	100⅝	101¼
Asahi 10¼-80	102	103
SEA 8½-86	89½	90½
Ashland 8-87	89½	90½
Aust.I.D. 10¼-81	103¼	104¼
Aust-Swiss 8-37	90	91
Bk Tokyo 7¾-78	98½	99½
BFCE 9-82	99½	100½
B.N.P. 9½-81	101	102
Borregaard 8¾-86	92½	93¼
Braken Hill 10-90	99⅝	100⅝
Broken Hill 9½-87	101¼	102¼
Carlsberg 8¾-86	97¾	98⅝
Carrier 8-87	88	89
CNE 9¼-85	99	100
CN Rhone 10-80/6	102¼	103¼
Cons Food 7½-91	85⅝	86⅝
Conoco 8-86	94¼	95¼
Cont Tel 8¼-86	94¼	95¼
Copen Coun 7¾-8	83	84
Copen Tel 8½-84	97½	96¼
Corning 8¼-86	97⅝	98¼
Cut Ham 8-87	90½	91½
Dana 8-87	88½	89½
Denmark 9-82	99⅝	100⅝
Denmark 7½-90	80⅝	81⅝
Dow Cor 8½-86	99½	100½
Dupont 7½-79	101⅝	102⅝
EIB 9½-85	100	101
Ericsson 9¼-89	99	100
Esso 7½-78	100⅝	101⅝
Esso 8-86 Nov	97	98
First Chic 7-80	94½	95½
Gen Cable 8¼-87	86⅝	87⅝
Gen Mills 8-86	94⅝	95⅝
Gen Mot 8¼-76	100⅝	101⅝
Gen Mot 8¼-84	101½	102½
G.H. 7¾-88	81	82
GTE 8¼-86	95½	96½
Iass 8-78	101	102
Iass 8¾-86	99¼	100¼
I.D.B.J. 9¼-82	99¼	100¼
ITT Uti 8¼-82	95½	96½
Kimberley 8½-86	99¼	100¼
Marubeni 9¾-82	100¼	101¼
Michelin 7½-88	81¼	82¼
Mills 9¼-80	101¼	102¼
Monsanto 8¾-85	102	104
NoraKomBk 7½-87	92½	93¼
Motorola 8-87	85¼	86¼
Norsk Hyd. 9⅝-80	100⅝	101½
NorthAMR 7¾-79	98	99
Ontario 8¼-86	96½	97½
Oslo 8¼-86	95	96
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	101½	102½
Owens Corn 9-86	101	102
Pac.Light 9¼-81	102¼	103¼
Pac.Light 8-88	89	90
Papua 9½-83	99	100
Pemex 10½-82	99¼	100¼
Pennwalt 8-87	90½	91¼
Philmorris 8½-86	100	101
QuebecHyd 9¼-86	101	102
QuebecHyd 8¼-86	94	95
Queb. Prov. 7½-88	87	88
Queensld 8½-86	88½	89½
Ralston 7½-87	90	91
Richardson 8⅝-85	100	101
S.A.S. 8-85	86	87
Scanraff 8¼-88	95¼	96½
Scott 8¼-86	99½	100½
Shell 8-86	93¼	94⅝
Shell 7½-87	91⅝	92⅝
Singer 7-77	100½	101½
Skandin 10¼-81	103	104
SNCF 9¼-81	101½	102½
St Ind 8½-80	101	102
St Ind 8½-88	98¼	99¼
Sumitomo 9¼-86	100	101
Swed Exp 9-82	99	100
Sybron 8-87	89¼	90¼
Tenneco 7½-79	98½	99½
Tenneco 7¾-87	84½	87½
Textron 7¾-87	85¼	86¼
Tokyo Cur 10¼-81	102¼	103½
TokyoCur 8¾-86	86½	88
Transocean 8-86	94½	95½
Transocean 7½-83	92½	93½
Union Oil 7-79	98	99
Union Oil 7½-87	92	93
Utah 8-87	89¾	90¾
Volvo 9½-85	99¼	100¼
Volvo 8-87	85¼	86¼
Beatrice 4½-92	95	97
Borden 6¾-91	104	106
Borden 5-92	93	95
BroadHale 4¾-87	74	76
Carnation 4-88	86	88
Chevron 5-88	99	101
Chrysler 4¾-88	49	51
Chrysler 5-88	53	55
Conf Tel 5½-88	70	72
Comm In 6¼-88	77½	79½
Dart Ind 4¾-88	80	82
EastKodak 4½-88	114½	116½
Econ Lab 4⅝-87	77½	79½
Firestone 5-88	88	90
Ford 6-86	87	89
Ford 5-88	76	78
Gen Elec 4¼-85	71½	73½
Gen Elec 4¼-87	83	85
Gen Food 4⅝-82	83½	85½
Gillette 4¾-82	81	83
Gillette 4¾-87	73	75
Gould 5-87	87	89
Golf West. 5-88	85	87
[illegible] 6-86	76	78
ITT 4⅝-87	81½	83½
I.S. 5¼-89	68	70
Komatsu 7¼-90	101½	103½
McDerm 4⅝-87	108	110
Morgan JP 4¼-87	97	99
Nabisco 5½-88	91½	93½
Owens Ill 4½-8	86½	88½
Penney JC 4½-87	77	79
Phil Lamp 4⅝-83	85½	87½
R.C.A. 5-88	75	77
Revlon 4⅝-8	105	107
Revlon 4⅝-87	96½	98½
Sperry 4¾-88	96	98
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	82	84
Texaco 4¾-88	74	76
UnCarb 4⅝-82	102½	104½
WarnLam 4⅝-87	90½	92½
WarnLam 4¼-88	77	79
Xerox 5-88	76½	78½

Convertible Bonds

	Bid	Ask
Amexco 4¼-87	79	81
Am Tob 5⅝-88	98	100
Ashland 5-88	78½	78½
Beatrice 6¾-91	107½	109½

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Yesterday	98.41	87.60	96.76
Previous	98.40	87.47	96.59

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	36.90
Albert Heijn	90.10
Algembank	315
Amrobank	72.50
A'dam	132
Fokker	34.70
Heineken	145
H.V.A.	54.60
Holl-Am-H	63.50
Hoogovens	54
K.L.M.	55.50
Pakhoed	135.50
Philips new	25.80
Robeco	177.80
Rolinco	127.10
Royal Dutch	94.80
Unilever	105.70
Van Ommer	233
VerMach	169.80

Brussels

Arbed	3,680
Brux-Lamb	1,840
Cock Ougree	908
Electrobel	6,340
GB-Inno-BM	1,700
Hoboken	3,505
Petrofina	4,750
Ph Gevaert	1,054
Soc Générale	2,510
Solvay	2,390
Un Minière	1,198

Frankfurt

AEG	90.30
BASF	142
Bayer	119.50
Commerzbk	207
Cont Gummi	85.70
Daimler	340.50
Demag	185
DeutBank	328
DresdeBk	241.40
Hoechst	139
Gels Aktien	72
Hoesch	51.90
Karlsdt	440
Kaufhof	273.50
KHD	176.50
Lufthanse	56.30
Mannesmann	281
Metallgesell	228
Neckermann	103
Rheinstahl	70
RWE new	136
Schering	383
Siemens	279
Thyssen	86
Veba	103.50
Volkswagen	135.50

London

Anglo-Am Cp	3.85
Anglo-Am	£32.50
Barclay Bk	3.13
Beecham Gr	3.19
BICC	1.31
Boots	1.43
Bowater	1.72
Brit-Am Tob	3.28
Brit Oxyg	0.56
Brit Pet	5.88
Burmah	0.35
CadburySc	0.56
Chartered	1.75
Courtaulds	1.49
Daggafont	0.09
DeBeer D	3.17
Decca Rec	2.40
Distillers	1.27
Dunlop	0.69
E Mustline	2.28
GEC	1.41
FreeStGed	£22.75
GKN	2.77
Glaxo Gr	3.43
Gold Fields	2.14
Gt Un St	1.96
Guinness	1.36
Hawker-Sido	3.27
Hudson Bay	£11.50
Imp Chem	3.01
Impl	0.74
Mar&Spen	1.05
MetalBox	2.52
Nichols	0.36
Plessey	0.72
Rand Mines	2.77
Rank Org	1.65
Royal Dutch	£28.50
R.T.Z.	1.85
Shell	3.83
Thorn (A)	2.20
Tube Invest	2.84
Union Carb	4.25
Vickers	1.42
War L3½	£23.50
West Deep	£17.00
West Drief	£40 ½
West Hold	£27.75
West Min	1.42
Woolworth	0.67½
ZCI	0.38

Milan

Bastogi	1,211
Erba	2,400
Erola Marelli	501
Fiat	1,113
Finsider	259
Generali	42,400
IFI	2,450
Italgas	323.25
Italsider	366.75
LaRinas	73.63
Montedis	486
Olivetti	1,164
Pirelli	806
Snia Visco	1,490
Terni	15

Paris

Air Liquide	359.90
Allmentaire	69
BSN	562
Carrefour	1,770
Clm Lafarge	180
Citroën	47.40
Cie Bancaire	494
CFP	118.30
CGE	294
CCF	180
Ferodo	384
Imétal	76.65
L'Oréal	938
Mach Bull	30.70
Michelin	1,378
Moet-Henn	590
Moulinex	284.50
Paribas	183.50
PUK	100
Penarroya	50.25
Perrier	102.50
Peugeot	310
Rh Poulenc	104.20
Sacilor	64
St Gobain	134.20
Suez	260
Télémécan	845
Thomson	241.10
Usinor	69.60

Zurich

Alusuisse	940
Buehrle	1,265
B Boveri	1,508
Ciba-Geigy	1,545
Cr Suisse	2,950
Fischer	535
HofRocheN	—
Nestlé	3,330
Sandoz	4,300
Sté B Suisse	460
Sulzer	2,350
U.B. Suisse	3,110

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Closing Prices Nov. 7, 1975

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

	Bid	Ask
Bank and Trust		
ankam	42½	42½
st Bk Sy	44½	45⅝
ltEmp S	11¼	12
st Wn F	1⅝	1⅝
artf NC	15⅝	15⅝
sldl Bks	18½	19½
haw Cp	28⅝	29⅝
Va Bks	14⅝	14⅝
a N Bnk	13⅝	14⅝
Insurance		
ld Un Lf	16⅝	16⅝
Industrials		
FA PrS	5½	6½
ID Inc	3⅝	4⅝
VM Cp	1⅝	2½
cushnt	12¼	13
ddisn W	8⅝	8½
dv Ros	1⅝	1⅝
lberts	5	5⅝
llco Inc	7⅝	8⅝
llyn Bac	5⅝	5½
El Lab	¾	1⅝
m Exp	34⅞	35⅝
m Finl	9⅝	9⅝
m Furn	3⅛	3⅝
m Greet	8⅝	9
m Telev	14⅛	15⅝
m Weld	9	10
m:r Dv	¾	1
nadite	6⅛	7⅛
nheus B	32⅝	33⅛
rd May	2½	2⅝
rkWtG	16⅛	16⅝
r-lda	4⅛	4⅝
sCC Bol	16	16⅝
tlGas L	12⅞	13⅛
aird At	3	3½
alt PntC	13⅛	14⅛
ang Hy	11⅛	11⅝
kam Rlt	4½	5
asett F	18⅞	19½
ayls Mk	6⅝	8⅝
eallne F	4⅛	5⅛
etz Lab	38½	39⅛
ibb Co	6⅛	6⅝
lrd Son	74	77
lrtchr	1	1⅝
lick Hills	35⅝	36⅝
lonza Int	1⅞	2⅛
looz AH	6½	6⅝
iraden	4⅝	5⅝
irinks	9⅝	10⅝
irks Sca	12⅝	13½
irwning	2⅞	3⅝
luckb M	4⅝	5⅝
luckeye	8⅝	9⅝
lurn Sim	4¼	4⅞
calWSv	25⅛	26⅛
Campl Ch	1⅛	1⅞
Canrad H	1	1⅝
Cap Swst	4⅛	4⅝
Capln Air	1⅞	2⅛
Cap Tec	2⅝	3
Care Cp	2⅛	3
CenVt PS	11½	12
Chm Lea	8	9
Chesa Ut	8¼	9⅛
Chi Bridg	85	86½
Chltn Cp	3⅝	4⅝
Chrisse	1⅛	1⅞
Circle F	2¼	3
CitznUt A	28⅝	29⅝
CitznUt B	25⅞	26⅝
Clark Mt	25⅝	26⅝
Clow Cp	6	6½
Colu Vent	2⅝	3⅝
Com Cir	17	17⅝
Comf Sh	18	19⅝
Conw Pa	23⅝	24
Con Pap	39⅝	40⅝
Craw Co	9⅝	10
Cross Co	11	11⅝
Cutir Fed	2⅛	3⅛
Danly M	4⅝	5½
Data Dgn	2	2⅝
Data 100	9⅛	9⅝
Dayl Inc	29	30½
Decor In	1⅝	2⅝
DeKlb Ag	36	37⅝
Dihl Oil	2¼	2⅝
DeLux C	28½	29¼
Del CsmT	11	12
Det IntBr	29	30
Dewey El	⅛	1
Diam Cry	12	12⅝
Dkn Crn	15⅛	16
Docutel	7⅝	8¼
Dollar G	7⅝	8⅛
Dorch G	9⅝	10
Dow Jone	27⅛	28
Doyle DB	8⅝	9⅛
Dunkin D	5	5⅝
Duriron	18	19
Eberln lh	3	3½
Econ Lab	26⅝	27⅛
ElPas El	18⅛	19½
Elbx Syst	4	4½
Elder Be	5	5⅝
Elec Nucl	7	7½
Elec Mod	2⅛	2⅝
Energy C	4⅝	5⅝
Entwistl	2	2⅝
Equty Oil	13⅝	14⅛
Erle Tec	8½	9½
Ethan Al	18	18⅝
Fab Tek	¾	1⅛
Fingrht	3⅝	3⅝
Fst Bost	15½	16⅛
Fickner	23½	24
Fl WatU	¾	1⅛
Forest O	13⅝	13⅝
Frmtall	½	⅞
Fotomat	14⅝	14⅝
Frkln Cp	3⅛	3½
Frnkln El	6⅝	6⅝
Frnd Ice	23½	24⅛
Gen RlEs	2⅝	3⅝
Gov EIFin	6⅝	7⅛
Graph Cri	13	13⅝
Green Mt	8¼	8⅝
Grey Adv	6⅝	6⅝
Golf Inst	9¼	9¼
Gyrodn	3	3½
Harper R	7½	8
Henred F	18¾	19¼
Holobm	1⅛	1⅛
Hoover	12⅝	13⅛
Horlz Res	1	2
Hnds Pap	23¼	24¼
Hyatt Cp	4⅝	5
Hyatt Int	4⅝	4⅞
Ind Nuclr	2⅝	3⅛
Intra Ind	2	2½
Interc En	10	11
Intrmk In	2⅞	3⅛
Intrml G	12¼	12¾
InBk Wsh	2⅝	3
IaSou Ut	22⅝	23¼
Jamsby	10⅛	11
Jiffy Fds	½	1
Joslyn M	13	10⅝
KMS Ind	2⅝	3⅛
Kaist SH	34⅝	35⅝
KaisStl pf	18⅞	19⅝
Kalvar	2⅝	2⅝
Kaman A	18⅛	19⅛
Kampg A	4⅝	4⅝
Kaltb Gls	4⅝	1
Kaysam	1⅛	1⅝
Kear Tr	4⅝	5
Kelly Svc	11⅝	12¼
Kaull Eas	12⅝	13⅛
Kaye Fib	15⅝	15⅝
Key CusF	4⅛	4⅝
King Int	1⅝	2⅛
Knap Vog	12	13
Lance In	28½	29¼
Land Res	½	⅞
Lin Bcast	7	7⅝
Log Etrn	2⅛	2⅝
Madisn G	12½	13
Maj Rity	1	1¼
Mailkrf	40½	42½
Manor C	2⅝	2⅞
Marit Frt	4¼	4⅝
Maul LP	8⅛	8⅝
McCor	33	34
McQuay	10⅝	11½
Measur	13⅝	14⅝
Medtrn	34	34⅝
Merld In	1	1⅝
Mdtx W	13⅝	14⅝
Midld Ca	1⅝	2
Midw Gt	12¼	16¼
Millipr	46⅝	48½
Minr Ut	3⅝	4
Mion Gas	18⅝	18⅝
Miss VL G	12	13
Mrs S Pie	12	13⅝
Mont Col	6	6⅝
Moore P	7⅝	8½
Moore S	17½	18⅝
Motch M	3⅝	4⅛
Mot Club	2⅝	2⅝
Mueller	8½	10
Narag Cp	4⅝	5¼
Nat Lib	2⅝	3⅛
N SecRsh	3½	4
Natmw Rl	3⅝	4⅝
NJ Nat G	10⅝	11½
Nielsn A	19½	20
Nielsn B	19⅝	20
NoCar Gs	9½	9⅞
NoEOI Un	16¼	17
Nortrp Kl	12¼	13
NW NatG	7¼	7⅝
NW PuSv	16⅝	17¼
Noxel Cp	11½	12
Ogllvy M	18⅝	19½
Ohio Ferr	14½	15⅛
Oil Shale	3⅝	3⅝
Ormont	4⅝	4⅝
Otter TP	17⅝	17⅝
Over NA	5½	6¼
Pabst Br	22	22½
PacGa R	24	24⅝
Pekco	⅝	1½
Parks H	2½	3⅝
Pauley P	4⅝	4⅝
Pearl Mf	14½	15½
Pa Enter	13⅝	14⅛
ProfOff B	11⅝	11⅞
Pepsi BW	5⅝	6⅛
Petrolff	74½	75
Pettibon	23	24
Philip L	9⅝	9⅝
Piedmt A	3⅝	3⅝
Pinkrtn	32½	33¼
Pion HIB	27⅝	28½
Platllin	1⅛	2⅛
Possis Cp	1⅛	2
Progro	1⅛	1⅝
Pub S NC	9⅝	10
P Bennet	17¼	18¼
PutD Cap	2½	3⅝
Qual Inns	1⅝	1⅞
Ragen Pr	2½	3
Raball C	5½	6
Raych Cp	22⅝	23
Raymnd	10⅝	11⅛
Resdg Eq	8½	4⅝
Ro adEx	43	43⅝
Robln M	10½	11⅛
Roselon	3⅝	4⅛
Rouse	4	4⅝
Rus Stov	14	14⅝
Sadlier	1⅛	1⅝
Scan Dal	1⅛	1⅝
Scrlpps H	19⅛	21
Sels Delt	2⅝	2½
Seneca F	2⅝	2⅝
Seven U	31⅛	32
Snap Tls	29⅛	30⅝
Solldst Sc	8½	9⅛
S Cal Wat	11⅛	11⅝
Sw Gs Cp	9⅝	10
W El Sv	14⅛	15
Standyn	11⅝	12½
Std Regls	15⅛	16½
Stan HPd	13⅛	15½
Sterig Str	3½	4
Strawb Cl	20	21½
Supdal F	1⅞	2⅝
Super El	4⅛	4⅝
TIME DC	3⅝	4¼
Tampax	32	33
Taylr Wl	11½	12
Tech Pub	5⅛	6⅛
Techcre	2⅛	2⅛
Tacum P	32½	34½
Tennant	23	25
Tlfny Co	6⅝	7⅛
Transo O	8⅝	9⅝
Trico Pd	25½	27½
Trdn OG	3⅛	3⅝
Tyson F	14⅝	14⅝
Un McGll	9⅛	10⅝
US Bnkat	4⅝	4⅞
US TrkLn	18⅛	18⅝
Up Pen P	17¼	18
Valley Gs	7	8
VanD Air	7½	8¼
Vance S	3⅝	4
Valcro	7⅛	7⅝
Ventron	16⅛	17
Wads Pu	6⅝	7½
Wsh NG	10⅝	11⅛
Webb Re	6⅝	6⅝
Weco Dvl	1⅞	2⅝
Weight W	5⅝	6
Weldtrn	2	3
Welling M	8	8½
Well Gar	2⅝	3⅛
Welsbch	2¾	3½
Wstn Mtg	1⅝	2
Westmd	35⅛	37
Wisc PL	15⅛	16⅛
Wdwrd L	26½	27¼
Wright W	3⅝	4
ZiehlUt B	18¾	19¾

DC Gold Index Quotation & European Gold Markets

Nov. 7, 1975

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	145.00	144.60	—1.30
Zurich	145.00	144.50	—1.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	148.30	148.03	—0.97

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Interinvest Gold Indexed Series "B" Bonds (n.v. 1,000) Indexed value 1,000.00. Value expressed in U.S. dollars.

[illegible] — International Bankers.

If you're looking for business or investment opportunities, we've got a good tip.

In fact, we've got lots of them. This one is the Mediterranean basin: it's the second most dynamic economic growth area in the world today. (The first is the Sinic basin, centered around Japan, but we assume you – and your competitors – are already fully aware of that one.)

So let us tell you about the Mediterranean in a special report we've just completed entitled, "The Mediterranean Growth and Investment Area." You can receive it immediately by subscribing to The Hudson Letter.

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To complement this on-going commentary of world developments, we'll send you six in-depth studies each year on subjects whose impact on present and future events merits particular attention. Subjects such as:

- **The Soviet Bloc:** likely social and economic developments in the Eastern bloc countries, and opportunities for trade;
- **Nuclear Power:** a look at the civil nuclear power programs of the major economies of Europe, North America and Japan;
- ***Inflation and Unemployment:*** a ten-year forecast of likely trends in the major economies;
- and, of course, **"The Mediterranean Growth and Investment Area."**

The Hudson Letter was created last March by the European Hudson Institute and the International Herald Tribune. Had you subscribed then, you could already have put some surprising projections to work for you. Many of the following Hudson Letter forecasts were contrary to public opinion when made, but have since proved accurate:

August 4th Hudson letter, concerning the September OPEC meeting:
"Not only will the new price almost certainly be less in real terms than the price set in December, 1973, but the impact of the increase will of course be much less significant."
(After much dispute, the OPEC members agreed on a modest 10 percent increase.)

June 2nd Hudson Letter, on an Arab-Israeli settlement:
"The short-term outlook for peace is far better than newspaper headlines would lead one to suppose... The more likely outlook, over the short term, is no Middle East war this year. For the medium term, the chance of a genuine settlement before 1980 is better than half-and-half."
(A peace settlement was initialed by Israel and Egypt on September 1st.)

May 5th Hudson Letter, on inflation:
"It is too early to conclude that inflation is really receding... The risk remains that inflationary trends will erupt again as reflationary measures in countries like West Germany, the United States and France begin to take hold, and business activity resumes."

April 21st Hudson Letter, on trade:
"Protectionism is the new trend... For the first time since the 1930's the international emphasis is not on reducing trade barriers. It is on protecting domestic markets against foreign suppliers and protecting domestic suppliers and raw materials against foreign buyers."

Special Report on Iran, March 1st:
"The oil producers' petrodollar suplus will not sustain any take-over of the industrial states."
(The report forecast that, in fact, many of the oil producers would soon be borrowing money. On June 15th, Iran announced a slowdown in its $ 69.6 billion development plan, and shortly afterwards. Algeria and Iraq announced that they were seeking loans totalling more than $ 500 million.)

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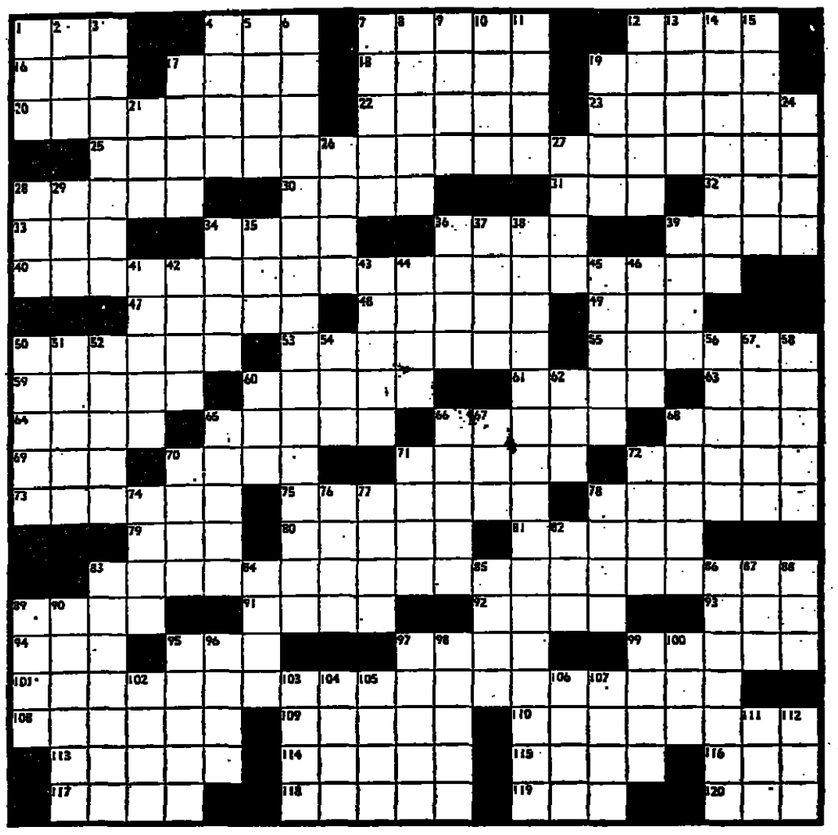
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The Hudson Letter, 21 rue de Berri, 75008 Paris, France.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

WORKING PEOPLE—By Herb Risteen



ACROSS

1 —— up (recap)
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7 Hawthorne locale
12 Tumbrel
16 Fuss
17 "—— or cut bait"
18 Slope: Suffix
19 Water buffalo
20 Specific
22 Grocery items
23 Roundup targets
25 Well-known clergyman
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30 Comply with
31 Skill
32 Dombey relative
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34 "—— Grit"
36 *Lower part:* Prefix
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10 "... were Paradise ——"
11 Arizona sight
12 Slyness

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DOWN

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19 Maple genus
21 Greek letter
24 Ferber
26 Support
27 African chief
28 Carson
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35 Spanish Stream
36 Heavy knife

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

I	C	I	N	G	S		S	E	E	S		A	N	O	X		S	A	I	L
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96 Nobel chemist
97 Tuscany, Latium, etc.
98 Grace and mash
99 Flabby
100 Here, in Paris
102 Bland
103 Bohemian martyr
104 Indigo source
105 Pheasant group
106 Silkworm
107 Love ——
111 "All About ——"
112 Authority

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	15	64	Clear	MADRID	13	55	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	11	52	Cloudy	MILAN	11	52	Cloudy
ANKARA	10	50	Cloudy	MONTREAL	15	59	Cloudy
ATHENS	17	63	Cloudy	MOSCOW	3	37	Overcast
BEIRUT	23	73	Clear	MUNICH	6	43	Overcast
BELGRADE	10	50	Cloudy	NEW YORK	20	68	Sunny
BERLIN	8	46	Cloudy	NICE	15	59	Rain
BRUSSELS	8	46	Cloudy	OSLO	5	41	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	8	46	Cloudy	PARIS	9	48	Cloudy
CAIRO	—	—	Unavailable	PRAGUE	7	45	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	20	68	Cloudy	ROME	18	64	Clear
COPENHAGEN	9	48	Cloudy	SOFIA	6	43	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	21	70	Clear	STOCKHOLM	4	39	Cloudy
DUBLIN	8	46	Fog	TEHRAN	—	—	Unavailable
EDINBURGH	8	46	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	24	75	Cloudy
FLORENCE	15	59	Cloudy	TUNIS	20	68	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	7	45	Overcast	VENICE	12	54	Cloudy
GENEVA	5	41	Rain	VIENNA	8	46	Rain
HELSINKI	6	43	Cloudy	WARSAW	8	46	Overcast
ISTANBUL	13	55	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	24	75	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	20	68	Cloudy	ZURICH	6	43	Cloudy
LISBON	16	61	Clear				
LONDON	10	50	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	14	57	Sunny				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

BOOKS

KING OF THE GYPSIES

By Peter Maas. Viking. 171 pp. Illustrated. $7.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

PETER Maas's "King of the Gypsies" is, it must be conceded, an extremely neat piece of journalism—a textbook lesson, almost, in what an interesting story ought to be. It deals with a difficult, inaccessible subject—the *culture of the* million or so Gypsies in America, whose first rule of survival is to remain unaccounted for and who have managed to swim in a computerized society without ever getting themselves folded, spindled, or mutilated.

It is built around a dramatic and significant event in American Gypsy life—the 1969 deathbed decision of King Tene Bimbo—according to Maas, "The most powerful of the Gypsy chieftains in the United States—the 'King of Kings,' they used to call him, a kind of Mafia-like 'boss of all bosses.' The king decided to pass on his title and the equipage of his office, not to his son Carranza, a man of violence fully committed to the Gypsy way of life, but instead to Carranza's son Steve Tene, a youngster barely of age and with only a tenuous connection to the ways of his forebears.

Into his account of this extraordinary development, Maas has pumped colorful anecdotes and informative details aplenty. He describes where Gypsies are supposed to have originated, how *history has scattered them* and indigenous populations persecuted them, and how two of their many tribes went to the United States and settled down. He illustrates how they avoid an official existence in America, how *their efficient community* grapevine works, and how they make a living by stealing and swindling.

He details the key words in their language, calle. Romany; how they work their favorite hustles, from shortchanging tellers in banks to removing the curse of money by removing the actual money from gullible people in storefront tea parlors; and their biblical injunction to live by larceny, grand and petty ("You're crazy. That's not in the Bible," said Maas when his informant told him of the relevant passage. "What Bible did you read? Who wrote it?" came back the inevitable non-admission of defeat.)

And Maas's story is direct and immediate. He was there, he heard it from the horses' mouths. He got to know Steve Tene just at the time when he was both the hunter and the hunted of his father, Carranza, who was (and presumably still is) determined that Steve not inherit the Gypsy throne. And who knows? The story may even be authentic. Maas corroborates enough of the details through police records and newspaper stories to lend the whole drama a strong semblance of reality.

Indeed the only flaw in this otherwise *perfect example of* reportage is that Maas intervenes at certain crucial points to help Steve Tene out of trouble and thereby influences the outcome of the story he is reporting. And that is purely an aesthetic flaw; from a moral point of view, Maas did what he had to do (unless you take the academic position that a sociological observer ought not to tamper with his evidence, an extremely debatable point under these peculiar circumstances).

Yes, Peter Maas has done a letter-perfect job with a most unusual story. Yet I can't for a moment pretend that I enjoyed reading it. For one thing, I found the plight of Maas's hero, Steve Tene, abysmally depressing. To have to leave home (by jumping out a second-story window) at the age of 12 because your father insists you sleep with your mother to "make a man of you"; to have to earn a living for a while by playing "chicken" to make homosexuals; to be hunting to kill your father because if you don't get him first he will get you. This is not exotic and quaint, it is beyond the pale; and trying to identify with such a hero is like trying to feel at one with a stomach virus.

For another thing, although Maas labors conscientiously to remain objective, it is still fairly obvious that we are supposed to find romantically amusing the way the typical Gypsy family makes its way in the world. Yet it is difficult to cast aside one's cultural prejudices and be charmed in the least by the practice of selling one's female children into servitude to earn a living by preying off other people's mental illnesses. In short, even at a time when it is fashionable to celebrate cultural diversity and the refusal of certain minorities in the pot to melt, "King of the Gypsies" reads like an ethnic sick joke. Indeed, that is essentially the reason why Steve Tene wants his people to give up their way of life and integrate, and the reason why his grandfather had the wisdom to pass his crown on to Steve in the first place. The trouble is, so far as Maas's story is concerned, Steve Tene has not yet moved his people one millimeter.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book critic for The New York Times.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

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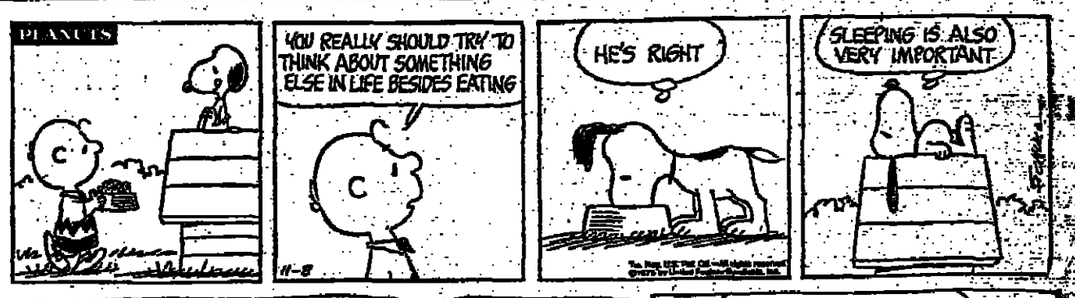
November 7, 1975

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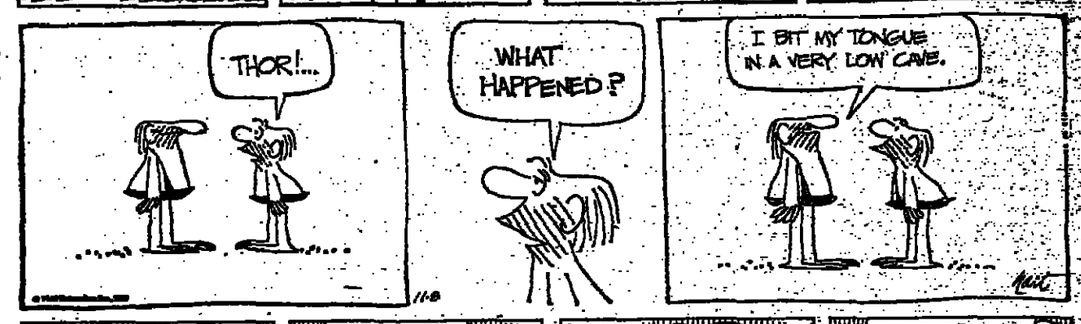
(w) Alexander Fund	$6.28
(d) Am Express Int'l Fd	$7.52
Austral Select	$2.80
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:	
— (d) Baerbond	SF789.40
— (d) Conbar	$735
— (d) Grobar	SF526
— (d) Stockbar	SF259
(w) Bruxinvest	$12.74
(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd	$10.81
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd	$4.44
(d) A.G.F Japan Fd	$6.70
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$13.32
— (w) Capital Italia S.A	$8.42
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF1,076
(d) Caribico Open-End	$37.25
(d) Citadel Fund	$2.91
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd	$653.33
(w) Convert Fd. Int. A Certs.	$7.28
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs.	$11.04
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.	$8.23
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) Canasec	SF532
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF78.75
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF67.50
— (d) Energievalor	SF72.25
— (d) Usec	SF630
— (d) Europavalor	SF123.50
(i) Crosby Fund S.A.	$4.01
C.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:	
— (w) C.S. Income Fd	$7.88
(w) D.G.O.	$35.95
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)	$1.12
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$11.12
(w) Dr. Interch. Inv. Fd	$10.82
(w) Europe Obligations	LF1,007
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
— (d) Concentra	DM32.40
— (d) Int'l. Rentenfond	DM72.80
FIDELITY:	
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr.	$50.40
— (w) Fidelity Equitalia	$6.51
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$14.30
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$22.04
— (d) Fidelity World Fd	$9.51
(d) Fiducrea	BF918
(w) First Intern'l Fd	$118.39
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec	$14.61
(d) First Nat'l City Fund	$27.21
(d) First Security Ca., Fd	$23.47
(w) Fleming Fund S.A	$50.75
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$22.94
(w) Fonselex Issue Fr.	SF1,761
(d) Formula Selection Fd	SF75.59
(d) Fonditalia	$10.08
(d) Fund of Nations	$4.89
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.)	$0.56
(w) Future Australia Fd	Aus.$7.62
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Barty Int'l Fund	$10.54
— (w) Barty Pac. Fd. Ltd	$24.81
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$5.60
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'L.	$7.14
(w) Hausmann Holdgs. NV	$5,542
(i) H.O.I.T. Robet	$24.35
(d) Icofund	$9.30
(d) Interfin	SF294.65
(d) Interfund S.A	$9.47
(w) Intermarket Fund	$98.77
(w) Int'l Inc. Fund (Jersey)	$23.17
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$5.90
(w) Intertrust Int'l Fd. S.A.	$37.70
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$26.65
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$8.85
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd. S.A.	$7.76
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$14.36
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$15.57
(w) Jaban Pacific Fund	$12.37
JARDINE FLEMING:	
— (r) Jardine East. Trust	$43.89
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$59.92
— (r) Jardine Selection NV	$12.82
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,543
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F.	$9.96
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F.	$17.59
(w) Leverage Cap Hold	$26.12
LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL:	
+(w) L&B-T Multi-way Fd.	SF379.50
+(w) L&B-T Income Fund	SF369.50
(w) Luxfund	$18.00
(d) Mediolanum Int. Fund	$10.70
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$1.58
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$2.86
(w) N.A.M.F.	$62.55
(w) Nippon Fund	$35.39
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$5.79
(w) Nor Amer. Bank Fd	$6.30
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$7.14
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$20.30
(d) Renta Fund	LF1,947
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF3,831
(d) Rentinvest	LF851
— (d) Safe Fund	$4.39
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$9.49
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF55.85
Share Realty N.V.	$14.21
Share International N.V.	$4.50
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$11.41
S.M.C. FUNDS:	
— (d) CSF Fund	SF23.30
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF4.50
— (d) I.T.F Fund N.V.	$6.53
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM92.80
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw. S. Sec.	SF1,533
— (r) Securswiss	SF873
(d) Soros Fund	$173.78
(w) Star Fund	$4.97
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) America-Valor	SF437
— (d) Intervalor	SF85
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF366.50
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF194
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF81
— (d) Universal Fund	SF87.37
(w) Talent Global Fund	$7.84
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea)	$22.35
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$20.64
(w) Transpacific Fund	$17.72
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF34.50
— (d) Bond Invest	SF72.25
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF78.50
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh.	SF117.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF82
— (d) Globinvest	SF83.50
— (d) Pacific Invest	SF71
— (d) Rometac-Invest	SF327
— (d) Sfit Sog'n Afr. Sh.	SF251
— (r) Sima Swiss Sr Y-t	SF121
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlanticfonds	DM16.80
— (d) Europafonds	DM34.80
— (d) Unifonds	DM21.30
— (d) Unirenta	DM42.90
— (d) Unispecial I	DM56.25
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd	$2.67
(d) U.S Trust Invest. Fd	$11.79
(w) Western Growth Fd	$5.66
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,243.24
(w) West Proprietary N.V.	$1,333.73
(d) World Equity Gorh Fd	$583.65
(w) Worldwide Securities	$33.79
(w) Worldwide Special	$3,305.11

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; + — New; N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked.

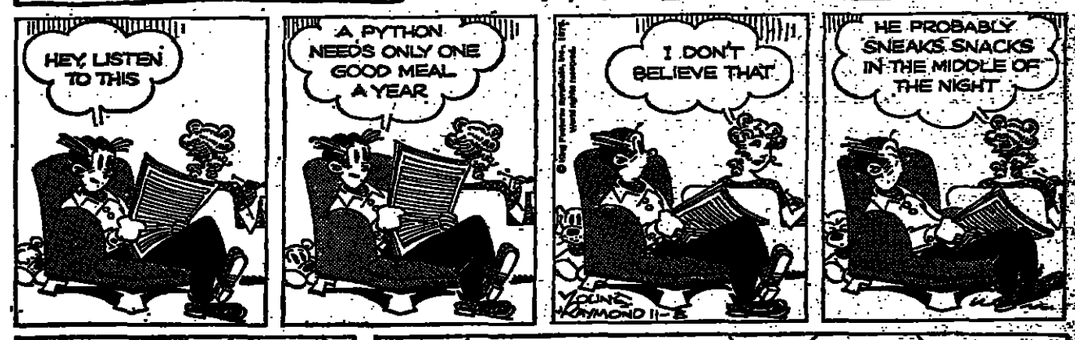
PEANUTS



B.C.



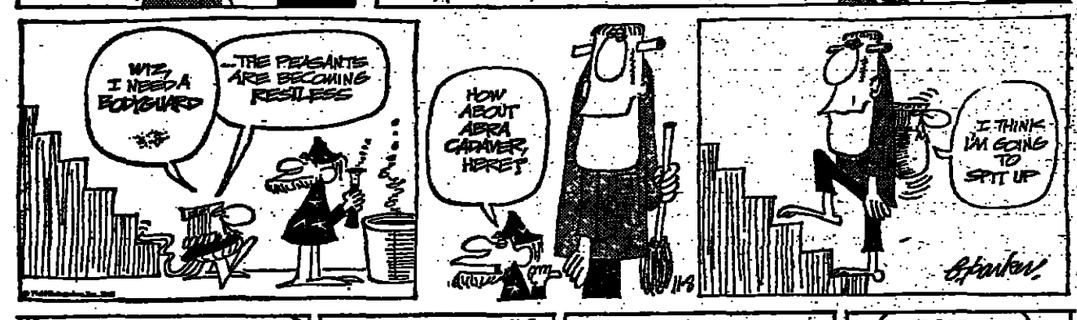
BLONDIE



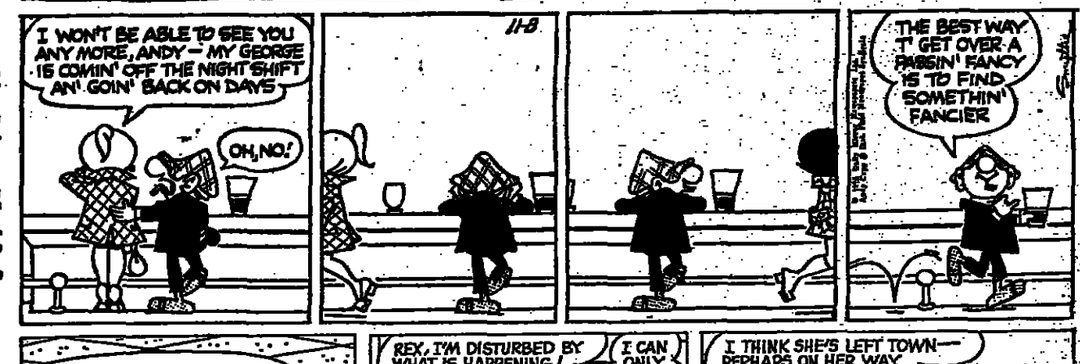
BEETLE BAILEY



WIZARD of ID



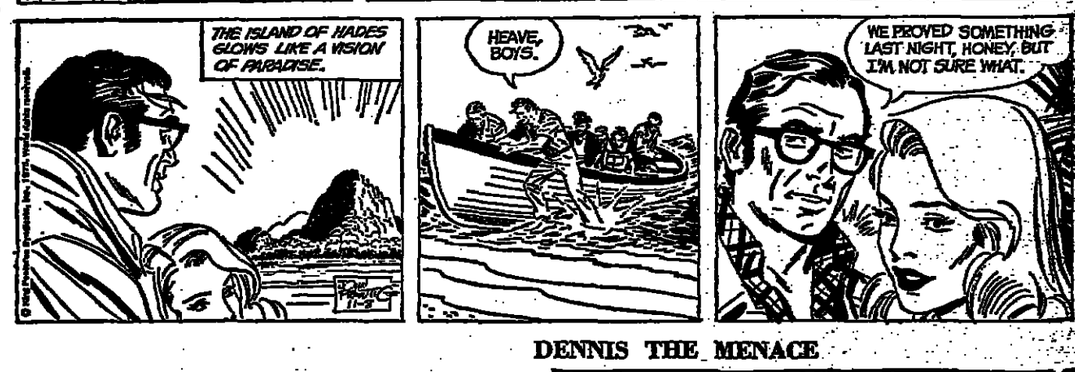
ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE® — *that scrambled word game*

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOBBY

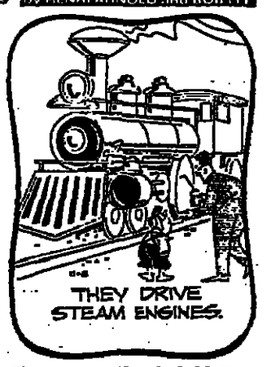
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

KWISH

LUFTO

HUBILS

PLINCE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: POKED BLOOM CALIPH DELUXE

Answer: *Run off to form a union*—ELOPED

DENNIS THE MENACE



9 Horses From 6 Nations

Snow Knight at 2-1 in International

LAUREL, Md., Nov. 7 (NYT).—There are no last-minute defections, a field of nine horses representing six countries will break from the starting gate tomorrow in the 24th running of the $150,000 Washington, D.C., International at Laurel Race Course.

In yesterday's post-position draw, the early 2-1 favorite, Snow Knight, who along with Shady Character will represent North America, was assigned post No. 5. Shady Character, an emergency replacement for the retired Wajna, will break from the extreme outside post and may hold a similar position with the bettors when the gates spring open.

The French, who have won the last two Internationals and seven since the series began in 1952, have four powerful starters in Comtesse de Loir, Nobiliary, Dahlia and On My Way.

Comtesse de Loir, third in the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe Oct. 5, and second behind Snow Knight in the Canadian International Championship two weeks ago, drew the rail and is expected to vie with the Maurice Zilber-trained entry of Dahlia (post No. 7) and Nobiliary (No. 4) for second choice.

Close Finishes

On My Way (No. 8) has not won a race this season, but has compiled earnings of $200,000 with several close finishes against top-flight European competition.

Dahlia needs only a second-place finish in the 1 1/2-mile turf classic to become the richest racing mare in history. With a spectacular stretch run, Dahlia won the 1973 International, but last year she wound up third behind Admetus and Desert Vixen.

This season, Dahlia has had a disappointing campaign, winning only one stakes in 11 attempts. But Zilber believes the 5-year-old mare will be ready for her best performance.

"She had terrible luck in the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe and I don't think the jockey (Sandy Hawley) gave her a very smart ride in Canada," the Egyptian-born trainer said. "She is at her peak again, just like two years ago. Now we will hope she is not so unlucky tomorrow, then we will see the real Dahlia."

Yves Saint-Martin, one of Europe's most successful jockeys, will ride Dahlia. Hawley will be aboard Nobiliary, who is the only foreign entry that has ever shown a preference for front-running tactics.

Horse of the Year

The field also includes the top horses from Japan and Italy (Tsukisamu Homare and Laomendonte), along with the horse most likely to win Europe's horse-of-the-year title, Star Appeal, representing West Germany.

With most of the prerace attention focusing on the numerous defections that have plagued this International during the last two weeks, Star Appeal has been virtually ignored. Such obscurity, however, is not new to the Irish-bred 5-year-old, who has scored upset after upset in some of Europe's most prestigious races.

Star Appeal, at 37-1, won the Gran Premio di Milano over Dahlia and Laomendonte in June. He took the Eclipse Stakes over Nobiliary at 20-1 in July and then in October scored his most important victory in the $400,000 Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe at the staggering odds of 119-1.

Star Appeal is currently rated as the 5-1 fourth choice, but in most legal bookmaking shops abroad he is nearly co-favored with Snow Knight.

Commercial Names

LONDON, Nov. 7 (AP).—The British Jockey Club made a decision this week that could lead to having a horse called Whack-o Gravy Mixture or Tears of the Laird Scotch Whisky, running in the Epsom Derby next year.

The Jockey Club decided to allow horses to be named after commercial products.

Ron Muddle, who runs a firm called Sloane Bloodstock, announced yesterday that he will hire out racehorses for £6,000 ($12,600) and up a year. A customer can give his horse any temporary name he wants and run it on the British circuit.



Associated Press.

EN GARDE—Andre Dupont of Philadelphia Flyers and Bob Murdock of Los Angeles Kings cross sticks—while chasing puck—in game Thursday. The game ended in tie, 1-1.

Pro Football Weekend

NFL Lions' Injuries Turned to Advantage

DETROIT, Nov. 7 (UPI).—It may have been a surprise to a lot of people but Joe Reed's performance hasn't taken him aback.

Reed is the Detroit Lions' first-string quarterback now. Two weeks ago he was the club's third-string quarterback and seemingly doomed to spend a quiet season on the bench.

But nearly simultaneous injuries to the left legs of Bill Munson and Greg Landry thrust the Mississippi State graduate into the starting job against San Francisco last Sunday and Reed responded by guiding Detroit to a 28-17 victory.

"There was no miracle involved in it," said Reed, who had a bad case of intestinal flu two days before the game. "There may have been as far as the Lord getting me ready to play. I was awful sick. He gave me the strength I needed."

5 Years in League

"But as far as a miracle and me being a raw rookie, well, I haven't played that much with Detroit but I've been around the league for five years and I pretty much know what it's all about," said Reed, who is 27.

After a first half in which he only had 10 net passing yards, Reed came back to rally Detroit by gaining 102 yards with five completions.

"I called just about all the second-half myself," he said. "They called about two-thirds of the plays in the first half."

The former 49er burned his former San Francisco teammates with two touchdown passes, one for 10 yards to Ray Jarvis and one that Dexter Bussey took 65 yards for a score.

Following is a commentary on the outlook in this weekend's games in the NFL, written by William N. Wallace of The New York Times. The won-lost records are in parentheses.

INTERCONFERENCE

Cleveland (6-7) at Detroit (4-3).—The Browns are thinking about starting at quarterback Will Cureton, a veritable unknown who has never been in a regular season game. Apart from Altie Taylor, how many have heard of the Lions' running backs, Dexter Bussey, Horace King and Jim Hooks? Favorite: Detroit by 8 points.

New Orleans (2-5) at Oakland (5-2).—The Raiders have lost their middle linebacker, Monte Johnson, with a sore back and will use Ted Hendricks who has never played in middle before. Larry Burton, the Olympic sprinter and the Saints' No. 1 draft choice, has recovered from muscle pulls and blazed in last game, four catches for 159 yards. Favorite: Oakland by 18.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Atlanta (2-5) at Minnesota (7-0).—As for Chuck Foreman, Fran Tarkenton says this about his Viking teammate: "With due respect to O.J. Simpson, Chuck is the best back in the league." The Falcons are expected to try Pat Sullivan at quarterback rather than Kim McQuilken. Their Dave Hampton is halfway to 1,000 yards gained rushing. Favorite: Minnesota by 17.

Green Bay (1-6) at Chicago (1-6).—Boy, are they glad to see one another after a diet of playoff-type opponents. John Hadl and John Brockington will play for the Packers in spite of injuries. Don Milan and Barty Smith are backups. Favorite: Green Bay by 6.

St. Louis (5-2) at Philadelphia (1-6).—Jackie Smith, the tight end who has missed only five games in 13 seasons for the Cardinals, will sit this one out with a sore knee. J.V. Cain, unknown but good, is the replacement. The Eagles have fallen apart. Favorite: St. Louis by 7.

San Francisco (2-5) at Los Angeles (6-1).—By season's end, the Rams will have played only three teams with winning records. They're hard to measure. The 49ers, who last beat the Rams in 1970, will try Steve Spurrier at quarterback. Remember Steve, Heisman Trophy winner of 1966? Favorite: Los Angeles by 14.

Washington (5-2) at New York Giants (3-4).—Forget the statistics, especially the 11 interceptions, and acknowledge that 36-year-old Bill Kilmer is one of the best quarterbacks because he fights the foe all the way. The Giants' revamped offensive line has left Willie Young on the bench for one of the few times in his 10 seasons there. Favorite: Washington by 7.

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

New York Jets (2-5) at Miami (6-1).—You can't keep a good man down, so Emerson Boozer is back in the Jets' starting backfield. Look for Earl Morrall to relieve Bob Griese before sundown as Dolphins build a big lead. Favorite: Miami by 13.

Houston (6-1) at Pittsburgh (6-1).—It's the Oilers' 3-4 defensive front, with Curley Culp holding the middle together, against the Steelers' rush, with Franco Harris the big hitter. This is a key game but they play again in 15 days. Favorite: Pittsburgh by 8.

Baltimore (3-4) at Buffalo (5-2).—The Bills have promoted two rookie linebackers, Tom Ruud and John McCrumbly, into their flawed defense. The Colts' defense, good and improving, could set stage for an upset as Mike Curtis returns at middle linebacker. Favorite: Buffalo by 9.

Cincinnati (6-1) at Denver (3-4).—The Bengals' rushing attack has given way to the pass, which is dangerous. "You go with what you do best," says coach Paul Brown. The Broncos are a yo-yo team, up-down, up-down. Favorite: Cincinnati by 8.

New England (2-5) at San Diego (0-7).—Jim Plunkett is well enough to play but the Patriots will stick with rookie Steve Grogan at quarterback. In place of anything else, the Chargers are talking up Loule Kelcher, 286-pound rookie defensive tackle who has shown a lot. Favorite: New England by 4.

MONDAY NIGHT

Kansas City (3-4) at Dallas (5-2).—Paul Wiggin, the new coach, has done a good job with the Chiefs, who have lost Wilbur Young, their best defensive lineman. The Cowboys have been in five close games, two of which went into overtime. Their schedule is easier for next month. Favorite: Dallas by 8.

Baseball's Brewers Appoint Alex Grammas as Manager

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 7 (UPI).—Alex Grammas, the right-hand man to Cincinnati Reds manager Sparky Anderson the last six years, today accepted a three-year contract to manage the Milwaukee Brewers.

The 49-year-old Birmingham, Ala., native is believed to have signed for $45,000 a year. Terms were not disclosed.

"No miracles will be performed," Grammas told a news conference. "But I know this club can be improved tremendously."

Grammas introduced his new pitching coach, Cal McLish, saying that he felt this appointment could be the first step toward making a winner of the Brewers, who have not yet reached the .500 mark in six years in the majors.

Aaron to Play

One of the players under Grammas will be home run king Hank Aaron, who will move from the field to the board room after the 1976 season.

Aaron said he has agreed to play another season for the Brewers as a designated hitter and then take the highest position ever given a black in baseball, as a club vice-president.

The development ended speculations in which Aaron was considered a prime candidate for the managerial post.

It also stilled rumors that Aaron would not play another year because of the poor season he had this year, when he hit .231 with 12 homers and 60 RBI.

745 Home Runs Ago

Aaron started his career here with the old Milwaukee Braves, 22 years and 745 home runs ago, and he said, "This is where I want to finish it."

Grammas played for the St. Louis Cardinals, the Reds and the Chicago Cubs between 1954 and 1963. He was a coach with the Pittsburgh Pirates from 1955 to 1970 before joining the Reds, where he was third base coach. He will be the third manager in the Brewers' history. Del Crandall, a former Milwaukee Braves star, was fired before the final game of the 1975 season after having led the club since May, 1972, when he took over from Dave Bristol.

Esposito Traded to NHL's Rangers

As Bruins Obtain Park, Ratelle And Rookie

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (UPI).—The New York Rangers today acquired Phil Esposito, the best scorer in recent hockey history, along with defenseman Carol Vadnais from the Boston Bruins in exchange for veterans Brad Park and Jean Ratelle and rookie Joe Zanussi.

The deal was the fourth recent major Ranger trade. Among the deals were the transfer of Derek Sanderson to the St. Louis Blues and the shipping of goalie Ed Giacomin to the Detroit Red Wings.

The 33-year-old Esposito has won the National Hockey League scoring championship five times and has led the league in goals scored the last six years. In 1970-71, he set all-time standards of 76 goals and 152 points in 78 games. He had been with the Bruins since 1967-68, going to Boston in a trade with Chicago.

Scoring Defenseman

Park, the Ranger captain and a former all-star who has not been as effective in the last two years, has played his entire NHL career with the Rangers, joining them in 1968. Twice he has scored more than 20 goals in a season, a rarity for a defenseman. He got 24 in 1971-72 and 25 in 1973-74.

The 27-year-old Park was named on the first all-star team in 1970, 1972 and 1974.

Ratelle, 35, a center, is the second-highest scorer in Ranger history. He came into the season with 331 goals and 471 assists for 802 points in 849 games, second only to Rod Gilbert.

Vadnais broke into the NHL with Montreal in 1966-67 and plays left wing. He was captain of the California Seals in 1971 and 1972 prior to being traded to Boston.

In Boston, Bruins general manager Harry Sinden said, "It was the toughest decision I've ever had to make in hockey. I felt a change had to be made right away and we are thrilled to have picked up such fine players as Park and Ratelle and a player with such outstanding potential as Zanussi.

"I said two years ago that Phil Esposito is the finest center in hockey and I meant that. However, we felt in the best interest of the Boston Bruins hockey club for now and the future that this must be done. Park and Ratelle have been established stars in this league for many years."

Court Charge After Fight on Ice

TORONTO, Nov. 7 (AP).—Dan Maloney of the National Hockey League's Detroit Red Wings was charged with assault yesterday following a fight Wednesday night on the ice with Brian Glennie of the Toronto Maple Leafs.

Frank Callaghan, deputy attorney general of Ontario, said Maloney is to appear in court here Dec. 4. The NHL said it planned no action against Maloney.

Violent incidents in hockey are not rare. Only a few weeks ago, Bobby Hull of the World Hockey Association's Winnipeg Jets went on strike for a game to protest a brawl in which Perry Miller of the Jets was clouted in the left eye and missed two games with cloudy vision.

The Maloney case marks the third time an NHL player has been charged by local authorities with a crime resulting from action on the ice.

Dave Forbes of the Boston Bruins was charged with aggravated assault Jan. 17, following a stick-swinging incident with Henry Boucha of the North Stars in Minnesota. The nine-day trial ended in a hung jury July 18 and the charges were dropped Aug. 11.

In 1970, the late Wayne Maki, then with St. Louis, and Ted Green, then with Boston, were acquitted of assault charges following their fight during an exhibition game Sept. 30, 1969, in Ottawa. Green suffered a fractured skull that almost ended his career. Maki was not hurt in the fight. He died of a brain tumor four years later.

In the second period of Wednesday night's game, won by Toronto 7-3, Glennie was attacked after he had hit Detroit's Brian Hextall with what appeared to be a clean check near the Toronto blue line.

Maloney pounced on Glennie from behind, dropped him with a punch, then hit him several more times and repeatedly lifted and dropped Glennie on the ice.

Taken to Hospital

Glennie had to be helped from the ice and was taken to a hospital for observation. He remained there yesterday, suffering from a mild concussion. Toronto coach Red Kelly said Glennie was stunned after the fight and told him he didn't remember anything about it.

Maloney said he went after Glennie because he felt the Toronto defenseman had hit Hextall extra hard. He also said he wasn't trying to hurt Glennie but that Glennie kept falling and he kept trying to pick him up.

The Red Wings' left wing was given a five-minute major penalty—and an automatic $100 fine. The game, which had been calm until the fight, wound up with several more brawls and resulted in 107 penalty minutes being called.

NHL President Clarence Campbell said in Montreal, "The incident was dealt with by the officials on the ice and, as far as I am concerned, the action taken on the ice by the officials during the game does not call for any supplementary action on my part."

He refused to comment on the court action but said he doubted that the charge against Maloney would result in any change in league play or rules.

NHL Standings

Patrick Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	9	1	4	22	68	32
NY Islanders	7	2	4	18	57	35
NY Rangers	5	7	1	11	38	51
Atlanta	4	7	1	9	38	51
Smythe Division						
Chicago	7	4	3	17	44	37
St. Louis	4	6	3	11	40	37
Kansas City	4	7	1	9	21	44
Vancouver	3	8	3	9	38	54
Minnesota	3	8	0	6	30	38
Norris Division						
Los Angeles	10	4	1	21	48	30
Montreal	8	2	2	20	62	26
Pittsburgh	6	4	1	13	47	50
Detroit	2	9	3	7	34	61
Washington	2	11	1	5	45	68
Adams Division						
Buffalo	10	2	1	21	65	29
Toronto	7	4	1	15	39	39
Boston	5	5	2	12	37	42
California	3	9	2	8	34	49

Thursday's Games

Washington 110, Seattle 100 (Hayes 27, Chenier 25; Brown 29, Watts 21).
Cleveland 113, Atlanta 108 (Snyder 25, Chones 24; Hudson 24, Jones 15, Henderson 15).
Golden State 111, New York 96 (Williams 19, Ray 18; Frazier 27, Monroe 17).

Baseball Leagues Set to Send Team to Cuba if U.S. Willing

By Joseph Durso

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (NYT).—The major leagues have completed plans to send an all-star baseball team to Cuba in the spring for two goodwill games, but the State Department has not yet given the project its diplomatic "green light."

If Washington approves, though, a 28-man team culled chiefly from the spring-training camps in Florida will fly to Havana to open a new phase in this country's "ping-pong diplomacy." However, the government so far has not agreed to the trip or to a return visit to the United States by a Cuban team.

An official at the State Department conceded yesterday that talks about such an exchange had been going on "for a long time." But Bowie Kuhn, the commissioner of baseball, when asked about the report, replied only that "I cannot comment on it."

Contact With Castro

It was known, though, that Kuhn had been pursuing the plan for about a year along with Preston Gomes, the former manager of the San Diego Padres and Houston Astros, who has maintained contact in the past with Premier Fidel Castro because Gomes's family is still in Cuba.

The idea would be to use the two countries' enthusiasm for baseball to help repair their political relations, which were broken 15 years ago. Under State Department policy, U.S. athletes are forbidden to visit nations where normal travel is off-limits unless they are competing in "Olympic-type" competitions. However, in recent years, cultural and sports exchanges have been initiated with China and have been broadened with the Soviet Union and other countries around the world that have not been considered off-limits.

One thaw was achieved in the summer when some members of Congress visited Cuba and helped arrange for visas to the United States for the elderly parents of Luis Tiant of the Boston Red Sox. The 34-year-old pitcher then became one of the stars of the World Series, winning two games against the Cincinnati Reds while his parents and an international television audience watched.

'It's No Secret'

"It's no secret in baseball circles," the State Department official said, "that since Sen. George McGovern's trip to Cuba, baseball people have been interested in Cuba. The baseball commissioner has been talking to the assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, William Rogers, about it for a long time."

It was understood that Kuhn's talks with Cuban baseball officials had started even before the accommodation was reached for Tiant's parents.

14 From Each League

Under the plan now awaiting Washington's sanction, the president of the American League would select 14 players and the president of the National League 14. They would be picked from the 17 teams that train each spring in Florida because it is close to Cuba. Some players, though, might be included from the seven clubs that train in Arizona.

Two games would be played in Havana, probably in March, and later a Cuban team would visit the mainland. After that,

Panatta Ousts Ashe In Stockholm Tennis

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—Top-seeded Arthur Ashe of the United States was eliminated from the Stockholm Open tennis tournament tonight when he went down 3-6, 2-6 to Italy's Adriano Panatta in the quarter-final.

In other matches, Jimmy Connors of the United States ousted South African Bernie Mitton 6-3, 7-1, Bjorn Borg of Sweden beat Ilie Nastase of Romania 6-4, 6-4 and Onny Parun of New Zealand defeated Roscoe Tanner of the United States 3-6, 7-6, 7-6.

ABA Standings

East	W	L	Pct	GB
Kentucky	4	1	.800	—
New York	5	2	.714	—
St. Louis	5	3	.625	1/2
Virginia	1	7	.125	4 1/2
West				
Denver	5	2	.714	—
Indiana	4	2	.667	1/2
San Antonio	4	3	.571	1
San Diego	3	5	.375	2 1/2
Utah	1	7	.125	4 1/2

Thursday's Game

Denver 111, Utah 105 (Thompson 35, Issel 29; Denton 29, Roche 21).

ABA Scoring

	FG	FT	Pts	Ave
Knight, Indiana	64	45	173	34.60
Erving, N.Y.	80	35	195	32.50
Burden, Virginia	67	37	171	24.71
Boone, Utah	68	28	164	24.00
Wise, Virginia	71	28	170	24.29
Thompson, Den.	49	22	120	24.00
Gilmore, Kentucky	48	23	119	23.80
Iverson, S.A.	56	28	140	23.00
Jones, S.A.	54	25	133	22.17
Silas, S.A.	48	35	131	21.83

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston	4	1	.800	—
Buffalo	4	2	.667	1/2
Philadelphia	4	2	.667	1/2
New York	3	5	.375	2 1/2
Central Division				
New Orleans	6	1	.857	—
Washington	4	1	.800	1
Atlanta	2	3	.400	3
Houston	2	3	.400	3
Cleveland	2	4	.333	3 1/2

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Detroit	4	3	.571	—
Chicago	3	4	.429	1
Kansas City	2	3	.400	1
Milwaukee	1	5	.167	2 1/2
Pacific Division				
Golden State	4	2	.667	—
Los Angeles	4	4	.500	1
Phoenix	3	3	.500	1
Seattle	3	5	.375	2
Portland	1	5	.167	3

Thursday's Games

Pittsburgh 5, St. Louis 3 (Larouche 2, Apps, Blanchin, Pronovost; Lefley, Unger, Irvine).
Los Angeles 1, Philadelphia 1 (Carr; Dougherty).

Cawley Tops in WTT

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (UPI).—Yvonne Goolagong Cawley of the Pittsburgh Triangles has been named the Most Valuable Player in World Team Tennis for 1975. Cawley edged Billie Jean King of the New York Sets for the honor after leading the Triangles to the WTT championship. The Australian, 24, had a season-combined winning percentage of .608 in singles, doubles and mixed doubles.

Californian Kicks 50-Yard Goals Barefoot

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 7.—It was fourth down, Azusa Pacific had the ball on its 45-yard line and the Cal Lutheran people could hardly believe what they were seeing.

Instead of a punt, Azusa's Brad Kramer was going to try a field goal. From 72 yards away!

More remarkable, though, was what happened next. Kramer almost made it. In fact, when the kick fell just a couple of yards short, Cal Lutheran was penalized and Kramer got another chance. This time he had the distance, but the kick was slightly off to the right.

"I thought he had it," said Azusa coach Jerry Sconce. "There was a slight crosswind and he may have overcompensated when he made his approach."

That was last year, when Kramer's longest field goal came from 54 yards out, a school record and longest in the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics that season. This season, his longest kick has come from 50 yards and he has just missed several longer ones.

"With improved technique in all phases," says Sconce, "I think he can hit 65 yards."

Kramer, a 6-foot 175-pounder, combines two recent trends in field-goal technique. He kicks soccer style and barefoot.

"I've always enjoyed going around without shoes," he says. "It makes me feel sort of free and easy. Relaxed, too. I've always felt I had more control kicking barefooted. It allows me to hit the right part of the ball and it's a psychological thing as far as any pain. I feel it's worth 10-15 yards kicking without a shoe.

"As for kicking soccer-style, I picked it up a couple of years ago, just to give it a try. It seems more comfortable to kick that way."

WHA Standings

East	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
New England	6	4	1	13	36	35
Cincinnati	6	4	0	12	34	39
Cleveland	4	3	1	9	24	24
Indianapolis	4	7	0	8	39	41
West						
Houston	5	4	0	10	33	33
Phoenix	5	6	0	10	34	46
Minnesota	4	5	1	9	28	37
San Diego	3	4	2	8	31	29
Denver	3	6	1	7	28	41
Canadian						
Quebec	9	5	0	18	55	46
Winnipeg	8	3	0	16	46	19
Edmonton	6	7	2	13	53	56
Calgary	5	6	1	11	38	38
Toronto	2	5	1	5	29	34

Thursday's Games

Quebec 5, Denver 3 (Houle 2, Tremblay, Cloutier, Leclerc; Backstrom 2, McGregor).
New England 8, Cincinnati 3 (T. Abrahamsson 3, Carleton 2, Webster, Paiement, Arndt; MacNeil, Andrascik, O'Donoghue).

The Finale in a College Football Coach Rivalry

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (UPI).—One of the college football's most intense rivalries comes to an end tomorrow when John McKay of Southern California opposes Jack Christiansen of Stanford for the last time on the coaching lines.

It's common knowledge in West Coast sports circles that you don't invite McKay, who will be coaching in the National Football League next season, and Christiansen to the same party. The McKay-Christiansen feud dates back several years to when John Ralston was the head coach at Stanford and Christiansen was an assistant. Stanford beat out Southern California for the Pacific 8 Conference title in both 1970 and 1971—the only two times the Trojans have failed to win the conference crown in the last nine years—and McKay has never forgotten it.

Three years ago, McKay accused Stanford fans of being poor sports because of the verbal abuse they had heaped upon the Trojans and the following year he accused the Cardinals of playing dirty football. Each time McKay has verbally blasted Stanford, Christiansen has been ready with a retort.

The latest episode occurred last week when a San Jose paper quoted Christiansen as being critical of McKay for letting his star running back, Ricky Bell, carry the ball 40 times a game.

Christiansen was quoted as saying, "Maybe they [the Trojans] pick and choose the games they want to get up for. It's like the story of the coach who bragged that his back carried the ball 42 times in one game. I don't think we have a guy dumb enough to carry it 42 times."

McKay, asked for his comment, said, "Maybe he [Christiansen] is."

Tomorrow's confrontation at Los Angeles is important for both teams—they are involved in a five-way tie for first place in the conference and one more loss for either team virtually eliminates it from contention.

Cardinals Can Score

Stanford has beaten Southern California only twice in the past 17 years and is a decided 10 1/2-point underdog. But, though their record is only 4-3-1 compared to USC's 7-1, the Cardinals have shown that they can score, averaging 32 points a game this season.

The Cardinals' offense is sparked by quarterback Mike Cordova, who has one of the great arms in the country (11 touchdown passes), and running back Ron Inge, who is averaging better than five yards a carry.

USC, ranked ninth nationally, relies heavily on Bell, the nation's leading rusher, and California proved last week-end that if you contain Bell to a reasonable rushing total (124 yards) you can stop the Trojans.

Another big game on tomorrow's schedule pits 16th-ranked Florida (7-1) against Georgia (6-2) at Jacksonville, Fla. Florida, which is gunning for a share of the Southeast Conference title and a probable berth in the Orange Bowl, must win its next two conference games to secure that position.

Gator Offense Ranked

The Gators boast one of the best running backs in the nation in Jimmy Dubose, and they rank third nationally in total offense with 433.5 yards a game. The defense also has been good, (9.5 points allowed a game).

In other games involving the top 10 teams, No. 1 Ohio State is at Illinois, No. 2 Oklahoma receives Kansas, No. 3 Nebraska is at Kansas State, No. 4 Texas A&M receives SMU, No. 5 Alabama is at LSU, No. 6 Michigan receives Purdue, No. 7 Texas entertains Baylor and No. 8 Penn State receives North Carolina State.

College Odds

Favorite	Pts		Underdog
*Miami	8		Navy
Boston Coll.	17		Army*
Brown	12	1/2	Cornell*
*N. Carolina	7		Clemson
Dartmouth	13		Columbia*
*Wake Forest	1		Duke
*Notre Dame	7		Georgia Tech
*Harvard	6	1/2	Princeton
Michigan St.	16		Indiana*
Kentucky	5		Vanderbilt*
*Michigan	24		Purdue
*Penn St.	12		N.C. St.
*Yale	12		Penn
Pittsburgh	5	1/2	W. Virginia*
*Florida	10		Georgia
Ohio St.	23		Illinois*
*Minnesota	7		Northwestern
*Auburn	6		Miss. St.
Missouri	5		Iowa St.*
Wisconsin	7		Iowa*
Nebraska	23		Kansas St.*
*Oklahoma	23		Kansas
*Texas A&M	21		SMU
Texas Tech	13		TCU*
*Texas	19		Baylor
Arkansas	10		Rice*
*Colorado	4	1/2	Okla. St.
UCLA	15	1/2	Oregon*
*Oregon St.	2		Wash St.
*California	10		Washington
*USC	10	1/2	Stanford
*Tulane	8		Air Force
Alabama	15		LA. St.*
*Houston	4		Va. Tech

*Denotes home team.

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Art Buchwald

Junk Mail

WASHINGTON — Even important people get junk mail. Through the courtesy of the CIA I am able to provide some samples of mail that were thrown away before they were fully read:

Henry Kissinger
Washington, D.C.
Dear Mr. Kissinger:

This is your golden opportunity. We are offering at a special discount "Power and How to Use It," a most informative book for people who are lacking in self-confidence and are afraid to stand out in a crowd. Learn how to seize the initiative in dealing with other people. You no longer have to take a back seat to your friends and strangers. In six weeks you could become another...



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San Clemente, Calif.
Dear Mr. Nixon:

Have you ever thought how much simpler your life would be if you had a tape recorder? If you act now we will send you for 10 days, free of charge, one of our Simplex recorders, which you can use not only to dictate letters into but also to record conversations with friends and associates. By pressing a button the machine activates itself and...

Abe Beame
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Dear Mr. Beame:

Gerald Ford and the Republican party need your help. Your contribution, whether $5 or $100, will assure the election for the next four years of a *man who...*

* * *

Nelson Rockefeller
Washington, D.C.
Dear Mr. Rockefeller:

Our new shipment of beds has just arrived, and we know you'll be interested. Thanks to a pre-Thanksgiving Day warehouse sale you can now purchase a unique bed that is not only for sleeping but is a work of art. The mattress is actually a mirror, and the canopy above it has see-through glass so you can look at the ceiling while resting on your stomach. There are six oars attached to the sides of the bed and a lifeboat hanging over the headboard. At the foot of the bed is a curved movie screen attached to a shower nozzle. It comes in king size, queen size and...

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Dear Mr. Nader:

Have you ever thought about buying a Harley-Davidson 30 XL motorcycle? You're only as young as you feel, and once you roar off on one of our 1976 models you will know the thrill of...

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* * *

Fidel Castro
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Dear Mr. Castro:

It's never too early to think about life insurance. Perhaps you're one of those people who keep saying, "Nothing can happen to me." But in these times of uncertainty why not assure yourself of protection while it's still available? Just send back this postcard and one of our agents will be happy to call on you and...

Howard Hughes
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Dear Howard:

How would you like to meet new friends and have fun? The Arthur Murray Dance Studios can now offer you a special reduction for an introductory lesson in all the latest dance crazes. Don't sit at home waiting for the phone to ring. There are hundreds of people dying to meet you, Howard, and you have a whole new life ahead of you if you act now...

Patty Hearst
San Francisco, Calif.
Dear Patty:

Are you the girl your parents think you are? If not, a subscription to Seventeen magazine might be your answer. We tell you the secrets of growing up and how to make your teen years the most exciting of your life. We also tell you...

Hitler Auto Plate Is Auctioned in N.Y. for $3,500

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP).—The heavy brass gold-plated license plate from Hitler's parade limousine was auctioned off for $3,500 last night by Charles Mamilton Galleries.

Brisk bidding for the 8-by-11-inch plate, which is marked with a swastika, ended with the winning offer from a private collector who asked that his name not be made public.

"It seems like a morbid relic and it is," said Mr. Hamilton, the gallery's owner. "But actually any sentiment that we have toward it won't change its existence or wipe out its existence. It is part of history."

Mr. Hamilton said that at one time Hitler gave the plate to his mistress, Eva Braun, to display on her car, but later reclaimed it. American troops captured his limousine, which was brought to this country and later auctioned off.

The gallery owner said the license plate was stolen and passed through a number of hands before a private collector acquired it and sold it to Hamilton.

In addition to the swastika, the license plate displays a Nazi eagle and across the center in raised letters is Hitler's title of Reichskanzler. Just below it is the word "Deutschland," also in raised letters.

Living With a Crime Wave—Italian Style

By William Tuohy

ROME—A young career girl who had been burglarized twice in the last year returned home on a recent evening to find her apartment ransacked again. In desperation, she tacked a large sign on the door reading: "Thieves, save your efforts. This house has just been robbed."

Not far away, an American woman was strolling in a main street with a fur coat draped about her shoulders when a worried-looking Italian lady approached and said in halting English:

"Signora, please don't wear your coat like that. It will certainly be stolen."

Indeed, it might have been, for Italy is experiencing a rising crime wave of unprecedented proportions that ranges from petty purse snatchings to bank robberies, murders and kidnappings. This, and the constant need for vigilance, has caused many Italians and foreigners living here seriously to consider leaving the country.

Almost everyone in the major Italian cities, it seems, has been robbed or knows someone who has. A foreign military attaché has been a robbery victim 11 times in his several years in Rome, while the wife of a Western ambassador had her purse snatched, too. One woman has had three cars stolen in a year.

The most prevalent form of street crime is the "scippo," or bag snatching by "scippatori." Thousands of women or men with camera bags have been robbed by the thieves, who snatch the articles as they pass on speeding motorbikes or in small cars. The license plates are either covered or the vehicles are stolen.

The easiest target is a woman with a purse or bag lightly held or thrown over her shoulder on the street side. Even women who manage to hang on to their bags during a "scippo" face the unpleasant prospect of being dragged to the ground or pulled under the car wheels.

Recently, an elderly American woman leaving a restaurant was victimized by two scippatori on a motorcycle who grabbed her shoulder bag. She became entangled in the bag and was dragged for a dozen yards before the thieves let go. She saved her money, but eventually spent $2,000 for treatment of a broken hip.

Fur coats, too, are a favorite target for the thieves, who snatch them from the shoulders of women or from the backs of chairs in restaurants, dashing off before the victims realize what has happened. Occasionally, one thief will toss an egg at a woman's coat, while an accomplice will rush to her assistance, help her take the coat off to inspect it, and then run off with it.

The latest tactic of the carborne thieves is to ask directions of a necklace-wearing passerby. As the helpful pedestrian bends forward to speak, the thief rips off the jewelry and speeds away.

Rising Violence

What worries many citizens is the rising level of violence accompanying such thefts.

A well-known photographer was taking pictures of the square of Santa Maria in Trastevere, Rome's poor but colorful quarter and a favorite hangout for scippatori. As he bent forward, he was struck from behind and knocked to the ground. He turned to see two thieves speeding off on a motorscooter with his camera bag full of lenses.

Similarly, a young architect came out of a restaurant in Trastevere and noticed some thieves trying to break into a car whose owner had just entered the dining room. The architect alerted the car owner, who scared off the thieves. But a few minutes later, as the architect walked with his wife down a narrow street, a motorbike whizzed by and the rider broke a bottle over his head.

Often, the residents of the local quarter side with the culprits rather than the victims. Recently, when the brother of a victim and a policeman caught two thieves, people leaned out their windows saying, "Let them alone, the poor fellows, they can't find work."

Most apartments in Italian cities are prey to robbers, especially those without doorkeepers or with terraces, which are generally easily accessible from roofs or adjacent buildings.

Normally, burglars enter when the occupants are out, but some have broken into an apartment in the middle of the night and chloroformed the sleeping victims.

In some cases, household goods or fur coats can be recovered rather quickly, particularly when taken in an area frequented by thieves.

Transaction

An Italian cameraman photographing a fashion spread found that an expensive sealskin coat belonging to the couturier had been stolen from the trunk of his car. He walked into a nearby bar, a hangout for local thieves, put down a 50,000-lire note (about $80) and said he would like the coat back in a half hour. When he returned to his car, he found it draped over the hood.

On a different level of crime, the wave of kidnappings has terrified many families.

In recent months, kidnappers and would-be abductors have struck not only the families of the rich and prominent but those from more financially modest middle-class backgrounds. The prominent kidnappings are well-publicized but a lesser-known version of the crime is not: namely, extortion of money from families by the threat of kidnapping.

So widespread is the fear of kidnapping among the upper classes—and so reluctant are the families to bring in the police—that considerable sums can be extracted from victims merely by threats, with little risk to the criminals.

The Italian police appear staggered by the increase in crime. In the past few years, robberies have more than doubled and kidnappings more than tripled. Thousands of other crimes go unreported since most victims have no hope of recovery of losses and only report the incidents to the police for insurance purposes.

Meanwhile, the police complain that permissive judges have been reducing sentences for most criminals, even though stiffer penalties have been enacted for kidnapping. Some observers estimate that 80 per cent of those who commit crimes in Italy are apprehended and only 5 per cent of these actually convicted and sentenced to jail.

Many conservative politicians blame the current crime rate on permissive laws and lax judges. Liberals tend to blame social unrest, political instability, inflation and economic recession.

Whatever the reasons, Italians these days tend to keep their purses and bags tucked under their arms and barricade their doors and terrace windows.

The wealthier people hire bodyguards for their children and contemplate moving to Switzerland.

Ingenuity

But rich or poor, Italians have learned not to underestimate the ingenuity of criminals. Not long ago in Florence, a missing car was found a few days after it was stolen with a note inside:

"Please excuse us for this terrible inconvenience we have caused you.

"We are young newlyweds on our honeymoon and on our first trip to this artistic city. We are both students and have very little money but wanted to see the Tuscan area. Since our money has run out, we are forced to return home sooner than planned, and we are unable to attend the concert tomorrow night for which we bought tickets.

"In a small, compensatory way, we would like you to attend the concert to make up in part for the discomfort we have caused you. Very sincerely yours."

Rather touched, the car owner took his wife to the concert with the tickets the thieves left behind.

On returning home, he found his house completely emptied: furniture, silver, appliances, paintings—all hauled away in a van.

© *Los Angeles Times.*

Middle Western City Offering a 'Foreign Language Bank'

DES MOINES, Iowa (NYT).—"How do you say 'blue eyes' in Russian?" asked the telephone caller. "Our dog is a husky and we want to name him 'blue eyes.'"

An impossible question in this Middle Western city of 200,000?

"Not at all," said Dorothy Towne, executive director of the Des Moines Council for International Understanding, who referred the caller to the council's new foreign language bank.

"We've had at least 100 requests for help with languages, ranging from Swahili to Urdu, since our foreign language bank book, or directory, came out September 15," she said.

The book, a directory of persons in the area able and willing to act as interpreters and translators, with their home and office phone numbers, meets a long-felt need in the Des Moines area, Mrs. Towne said.

The free, 12-page booklet shows an astonishing array of languages: Swahili, Lingala and Lonkundo from Africa; Arabic, Azerbaijani, Indonesian, Korean, Malay, Tagalog, Thai, Turkish and Vietnamese. In addition, there are six dialects of Chinese, nine varieties of Indian and Pakistani, plus most of the European languages.

Laotian has been added since the directory was published. Somsok Saythongphet, the translator, is a former Iowa State University student who has returned to Iowa to work with refugees from Laos.

The booklet also contains a list of consuls and vice-consuls of foreign governments in Des Moines and a commercial translating and interpreting service. The booklet was sent to all persons listed in it, to businesses—mostly exporters—that requested it and to state and city offices.

Publication and mailing costs were financed by seven local banks that donated $525 each. The council itself depends heavily on volunteers.

"All of the language help is free," Mrs. Towne said, "but if it involves a long, complicated document where a fee should be charged, the amount is decided by the two parties involved, not by us. We are a referral service."

PEOPLE: *Pearl Bailey Quitting Stage for Lord's Work*



Pearl Bailey AP.
... "must do something."

Entertainer Pearl Bailey announced Thursday night that she is quitting show business after 40 years "to do the Lord's business." Miss Bailey, 57, made the announcement from the stage of the Minskoff Theater after a triumphant first night on Broadway in her most famous role, that of Mrs. Dolly Gallagher Levi in "Hello, Dolly!" After the final-curtain ovation, Miss Bailey asked the audience, as is her custom, to stay for a while for more entertainment. She then made her announcement, saying that she will quit the theater after "Hello, Dolly!" completes its limited six-week run in New York and makes a final appearance in Washington. "I must turn to God's work, whether it is singing in hospitals or something like that," she said. She told the audience that she is in perfect health, "but I see such a world that I must do something." Miss Bailey reached the decision to disclose her plans earlier in the day, then called her husband, Louis Bellson. "I telephoned him in California and he told me he understood and that what I was doing was right."

* * *

Kate Smith, the 68-year-old singer, will be the third female grand marshal of the Pasadena Tournament of Roses on New Year's Day in Pasadena, Calif. Her predecessors were Shirley Temple in 1939 and Mary Pickford in 1933.

* * *

The newly nominated director of U.S. central intelligence, **George Bush**, got a round of congratulatory handshakes from Communist diplomats in Peking Thursday. Bush, chief representative of the United States in the Chinese capital, attended a reception at the Soviet Embassy marking the 58th anniversary of Russia's October Revolution. Bush was greeted first by the Soviet ambassador, **Vasily Tolstikov**. Later, other Communists offered their hands.

* * *

Now for only $4, a new kind of pet can be yours. **Gary Dahl**, a San José, Calif., advertising man, started marketing pet rocks a few months ago. "Incredible as it may seem, we've sold 60,000 so far," Dahl's wife, **Marguerite**, vice-president of Rock Bottom Productions, said. For $4, the purchaser receives an egg-sized stone packaged in a cardboard box with air holes, plus a manual on the care and feeding of petrified pets. According to the manual, the rocks can be taught to attack by placing them inside a purse, then hitting the head of a mugger.

* * *

Too much television watching is bad for your sex life, West German psychotherapist **Raphael Lenee** warns. In an interview with a West German health magazine, Medizin Heute, he said that people waste their emotions on make-believe heroes and heroines. He recommended that married couples abide by agreements to watch television only three nights a week to avoid the risk of using up their vital emotions.

* * *

"When we left last night, she was right between **Martin Luther King** and **Albert Einstein**, but I guess they weren't any competition," said **David Ridsdale**, manager of the Toronto Wax Museum. He was talking about a life-sized figure of **Raquel Welch** which was discovered missing when the museum opened the next morning. The figure weighs about 80 pounds and is worth about $2,800.

* * *

Fifth-ranked heavyweight **Ron Lyle** has been sentenced to six months unsupervised probation in Denver for his guilty plea to a second-degree assault charge. An accompanying felony menacing charge against Lyle, stemming from his shooting at a car in which his ex-wife **Nadine** was riding, has been dropped. District Judge **George McNamara**, who sentenced Lyle Thursday, said if the fighter stayed out of trouble during his probation the charge would be cleared from his record. Lyle, who spent more than seven years in prison on a manslaughter conviction, is currently preparing for a fight with former champion **George Foreman**. The site and date of the bout were to be announced within a week. He lost an 11th-round TKO to champion **Muhammad Ali** in May.

* * *

S.I. Hayakawa, retired president of San Francisco State University, says he will seek the GOP nomination for the Senate seat held by **John V. Tunney**. A Democrat until last year, Hayakawa announced Wednesday in San Diego that he will run in California's Republican primary election. Hayakawa, the tough administrator who met protests of the late-1960s with hard-line stands against activist students and faculty members, is the third Republican to enter the race. Others seeking the GOP Senate nomination are Rep. **Alphonzo Bell** and former Lt. Gov. **Robert Finch**.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

RHODA SCOTT plays a benefit concert at the Paris Inter-Continental Hotel, on Nov. 14, at 8:30 p.m., 3 Rue de Castiglione. Tickets: Fr. 30 at the door on the 14th, or from the American Womens Group, 49 Rue Pierre-Charron, 75008 Paris.

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